Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 73 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st March	Bremen	11,540 extra.
27th ,,	Morea*	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8941
7th ,,	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
10th ,,	Kalyan	8987
17th ,,	Manora	7398
20th ,,	Khiwa†	4947
1st May	Sardinia	6880

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Mar.	Linga	Karachi via Kath Por.
25th ,,	Sankura	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 p m.
28th ,,	Karapara	East and South Africa 11 a.m.
31st ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct noon.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nigol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Gomedeno Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March.
Kovei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tokumi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukuki Maru	...	...	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Allice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar.	17th Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25 th Mar.	6th Apl	,,
Java Maru	S.Kimura	4th Mar.	26th Mar	,,
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar	1st Apl	,,
Kofuku Maru	N. Wasatake.	5th Apl	6th Apl	,,
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl.	22nd Apl.	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Allice Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in trest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMGSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Teinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or, creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value to the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

3 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs. 15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,, 15	0 0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,, 20	0 0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats	at Rs. 10 & ,, 12	8 0 ,,

AHMED ESA ALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibitior

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and durability of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency,

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

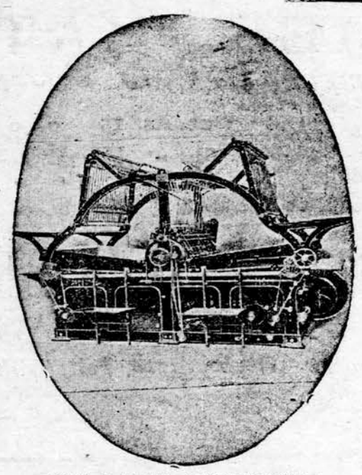
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. [illegible]

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Telegraphic Address:— "CHRONICLE."

Telephone:— No. 2337.

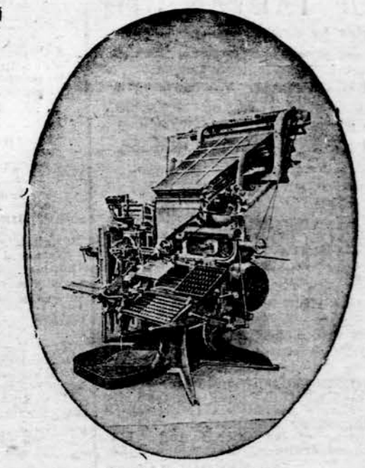
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY



TWO-FEEDER WHARFEDALE. PAYNE'S PATENT IMPROVED.

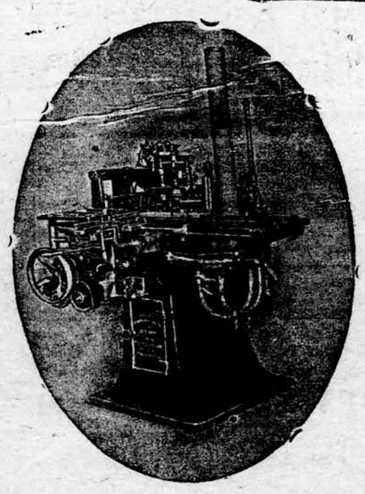
Undertakes all kinds of Printing Works . . .

Customers have expressed their entire satisfaction with our printing . . . . . .



LINOTYPE MACHINE, MODEL No. 4.

ACCURACY AND QUICK DESPATCH.



MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINE, FRONT VIEW.

Latest and Best Machinery . . . . . .

Best selection of New Types. . . . . .

Best Kind of Work Turned Out . . . .

WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

For Quotations—Apply to the General Manager.

J. F. T.

BY APPOINTMENT

A "Little BOVRIL" Keeps the Doctor away

PHŪL-NĀNĀ Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

Foster & Sons,

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

Byculla, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

The Latest Boon

IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,

187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "GLASSO."

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1¼ x 1¼ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from:—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 3.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Grayan,

BOMBAY.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable, Cheapest repairs painting remodelling, etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Men to take up profitable spare-time employment. Full instructions Re. 1 only. FIDELIS, 276, Satara Road, Poona. 9557

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER for Hill Station. Apply personally to Dr. SATARAWALA, 10, Frere Road. 9653

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK for Mill work.—Apply to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9698

WANTED—CLERKS for ADEN. Apply Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9664

WANTED—CLERKS experienced in Motor business. Pay according to qualifications. Write to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9624

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, well up in Joint-Stock Co.'s work. State lowest salary required to Agent, ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD., Rotlam, C.I. 9688

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL Gokuldas Tejpal High School Kalbadevi Bombay. 9659

WANTED AT ONCE—Customs Clerks, Invoice Clerks, Book-keepers, Accountants, Male and Female Shorthand-Typists and Typists, Lady Assistants, Clerks, Turners, Iron-moulders, European Confectioners, Foremen, Estimators, Photographers, Bachelor of Commerce, Salesmen, Sub-Overseers, Canvassers, Graduates. Apply sharp Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9696

SITUATION WANTED.

A highly qualified England-returned physician will undertake to take the charge of the patients at a Hill-station or abroad. For particulars write to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9700

WANTED.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENCIES for really first Class Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for Sind and Punjab. Apply to, Messrs. BADRIDAS MOHANLAL & CO., local Secretaries and Chief Agents for Indian Equitable Insurance Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. 9429

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. For further particulars apply to M. ISMAIL MOTIVALA, Abe Building, 2nd Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9. 9697

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—GROUND FLOOR or 1st Floor for offices on Hornby Road or in the vicinity of Elphinstone Circle. Apply sharp Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9607

FOR SALE.

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONER MART. Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One 7 seater MINERVA CAR, silent Knight Engine Zenith Carburattor Bosch Magneto, recently overhauled in good running order. Easy to drive and economical on petrol. Trial to Bona-fide purchasers. Apply Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9537

FOR SALE.

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9278

FOR SALE—SODAWATER MACHINES, second hand with flasks for Canteen use, etc. S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street. 9594

FOR SALE.—2½ two-stroke "Sun" MOTOR CYCLE, automatic sight feed lubricator, Bosch Magneto, alluminium footboards, tyres Palmer Cord and Dunlops, nearly new. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 293, Advt. Dept., "Bomboy Chronicle." 9690

FOR SALE—Four-ninety Model CHEVROLET five seater with magneto and all other accessories in good running order. A cheap bargain as owner wishes to purchase a bigger car. Apply MANAGER, The National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road. 9622

MOTOR CAR AND ACESSORIES FOR SALE.—Brand new Overland Model 4 Cars. Ready delivery. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS AND CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 9651

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Mahableshwar BUNGALOW, well furnished, spacious, best locality for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

TO BE LET—Hornby Road one small SHOP or OFFICE ROOM. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 9595

LAND TO BE LET on 30 years' leasee for Cinema and Theatrical Hall only, very good locality and reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Fannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Pugree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putte cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier
9530 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Retail and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory Stores Department will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9386

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN
NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.

To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 9150

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING. UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Agents at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years, respectively, commencing 1st day of April, 1920.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed Forms, which can be obtained on application at the Chief Store's Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes or other securities provided the market value of the securities on the day of deposit equals to the amount required will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on order," no abbreviations being made. The Company is not responsible for any depreciation and in case of depreciation the Contractor may be called upon to put up a further deposit. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will be effected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.

Chief Stores Superintendent's Office Parel, Bombay 9th March, 1920. 9306

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920. 9264

NOTICE.

SALE OF KALIMPONG EMBROIDERY in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, TO-MORROW the 26th March. Hours of sale, 11 to 1 and 5 to 8.

The sale is in aid of St. Andrew's Colonia Homes, Kalimpong, and will be conducted by the Bombay (St. Andrew's Church) Branch of the Church of Scotland Woman's Guild. 9687

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS.
Managing Agents
8333

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 27TH MARCH, 1920.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have ticket of admission to Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at 8-30 a.m. (Standard Time), on the morning of SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, are requested to enter the Station through the main door leading to the Telegraph and Booking Office under the Porch, opposite the Municipal Offices.

After 7-45 a.m., admission by the main entrance will be closed and ticket-holders will have to enter by the carriage road on the East of the Station.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 22nd March, 1920. 9644

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 27TH MARCH, 1920.

THE ENTRANCE on the West side to Victoria Terminus Station will be closed to the travelling public from the early morning of the 27th March, until after the departure from the Station of His Excellency the Viceroy on that date.

A temporary Booking Office for first and second class passengers will be opened on the East side of the Station, and these first and second class passengers desirous of travelling by Suburban or Poona Express trains on the early morning of the 27th March, must enter the platform from the East side of the Station. Intermediate and third class passengers will be booked as usual at the Market end of the Station, but from 7-55 a.m. until His Excellency has alighted from the train and left the Station, they will not be allowed to pass on to the platform by the overbridge.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 22nd March 1920. 9643

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON 27TH AND 29TH MARCH, 1920.

IN connection with the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Bombay the following trains will run to revised timings.

ON 27TH MARCH, 1920.

No. 72 Up Kalyan Passenger.

		H.	M.
Kalyan	Dep.	6	35
Thana	Arr.	7	12
	Dep.	7	39*
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	8	55*

*As at present.

ON 29TH MARCH. 1920.

23 Down Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 22-20 or 10 minutes earlier and pick up its timings at Byculla.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th March, 1920. 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Brand new Ford Touring Car, complete with five detachable wire wheels, covers and tubes. Fully insured for one year. Apply CAPTAIN VANSITTART, Body Guard Bungalow, Malabar Hill Bombay. 9676

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with electric lights, baths, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Meals and other refreshments are obtainable on the premises and application for accommodation, etc., should be made to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus and Matheran stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1920. 9685

WANTED

FOR the Department of Industries Punjab, a fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, Capable of himself weaving on Hand Income in Cotton, Wool and silk and apable of instructing weavers in improved ethods. Good pay to a capable man.

Also required two ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTERS—Apply with credentials, tc, to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Punjab, Lahore. 9650

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 5/147 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., in the name of Hargovind Vadilal Choksey, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9701

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9706

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9707

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1920 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1920, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of at 10-30 o'clock as previously proclaimed.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
9710 Sheriff of Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of Surplus and overseason goods commences on the 29th instant, and will continue throughout the month of April. 9674

NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Rate-payers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter, relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24 March, 1920. 9702

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three COMPOUNDERS, one for hospital work, two as disinfectors for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. The appointments will last for about four months. Selected candidates will have to start at short notice and will be provided with free passage and quarters.

Applicants should apply with testimonials stating terms to—

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay,
Poona.
9713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

566-88, SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their Meeting held on the 11th instant, we hereby give you notice as directed by the Board that the amount due and payable by you to the Company in respect of the allotment money should be paid up on or before 5th April 1920, at the office of the undersigned at the above address, together with interest on the amount at the rate of 9 per cent. up till the date of payment.

Please note that in the event of non-payment on or before the aforesaid time and at the aforesaid place the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be forfeited.

Sir HUKAMCHAND & PALKISHANDAS & Co.,
9705 Agents.

QUERY.

MY SON reading in B.Sc. class and having taken Chemistry and Botany is anxious to learn the Art of Manufacture of English medicine from raw materials available in India. I shall be extremely grateful to the gentlemen who will kindly supply me the following information:—

1. To which country and College he should, under present conditions, go for acquiring the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge.
2. How long will it take him to acquire sufficient knowledge to start work with success on business lines on his return.
3. Are there any Indian gentlemen who have got such education. If so, please give their names and address. Where they got their education and what they are doing now.
4. Had they had any difficulty in starting works with success and if so of what nature and how these were overcome.

An early reply will highly oblige.
RAI BAHADUR, L. TEJ RAM, C.E.,
Divisional Engineer,
Kashmir Division, SRINAGAR. 9713

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for filling up the Manidra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Benares Hindu University from suitable scholars on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The duties of Professor will be primarily the prosecution of original research, the direction of research of postgraduate students and he will do not less than twelve hours of class work in the week.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the REGISTRAR, BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, BENARES, on or before the 15th April, 1920. 9711

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gold Mohur Mills, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4th—To elect Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th March to 7th April 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Per Pro ALLEN BROS. & Co. (India), Ltd.,
E. D. FRASER,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Tuesday the 6th April 1920 to those shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 24th day of March 1920. 9709

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKJI MUNCHERJI BOTTLEWALA has contracted to sell to our client, EDALJI JIWANJI SOPARIWALA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Elf Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Forjett Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279.83 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other land, under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3411-12-13-14 and Street Nos. 224, 1, 2, 3, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Bode, on or towards the West by the property of Shivlal Hargovind, on or towards the North by another property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by Forjett Street aforesaid.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9708

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KADERBHOY MA..O..EDALLY BOOTWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi Road, near Furgusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,590 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 253, 254, 253, New Nos. 12243, 12244, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/3099 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Government land, on or towards the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv and other, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Hussain Mahomedally and on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Narayan and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1635, and Str et No. 6?4 and are in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of the Fazandari tenure whereof the Fazandar was Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but since 30th January, 1919, redeemed from the payment of any Thoka to the Fazandar situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 552 square yards but on actual measurement found to contain 518 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3161 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1169 and Street No. 171 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Varjivandas Madhavdas, on or towards the North and West by the property of Waman Sadashiv and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of the Fazandari tenure whereof the Fazandar was Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but since 30th January, 1919, redeemed from the payment of any Thoka to the Fazandar situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 208 square yards but on actual admeasurement found to contain 216 square yards or thereabouts and formerly a portion of the Collector's New Survey No. 3170 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1212, 1213 and Street Nos. 213, 214 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Waman Sadashiv and others, on or towards the West and the North by the property of Manmohandas Quidas and on or towards the South by the property of Bhaurao Ragoba and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of the Fazandari tenure whereof the Fazandar was Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but since 30th day of January, 1919, redeemed from the payment of any Thoka to the Fazandar situate, lying and being at Warli, First Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 603 square yards but on actual measurement found to contain 670 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6/3162 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1179 and Street No. 181 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tatia Damodar on or towards the West and South by the property of Janardhan Gopal and on or towards the North by a public passage and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,

9599 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAMNABAI, widow and sole executrix of MADHAVJI GHELLABHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our clients. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be onsidered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure redeemed from the cess payable thereon, containing by admeasurement 716 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370, Survey No. 172 and New No. 13885, Old Survey No. 1-2/6990 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 4423 at 4425 under E Ward Nos. 2698, at 2700 Street Nos. 39-41-42-1-2 all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property formerly of Framjee Hormusjee Sethna but now of the Purchasers on the West by the said Lamington Road, on the North partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on the South by the property of Vanjari Shivram Hari and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 20 day of March, 1920.

SIROFF & VACHHA,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

9615

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI GULAM HUSEIN and TYABALLI GULAM HUSSEIN, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar, Cross Road, now known as Caddell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 442 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 573, New No. A/4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by Mahim Bazar Cross Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the property of the trustees of Shrirama temple which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5443, 5444 and Street Nos. 2. 4.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,

for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,

9704 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHIRMAL HIMATMAL has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, situate at Moje Kodivate free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after expiry of the said period, without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Bombay Municipality.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with all trees, wells, etc., standing thereon except three or four Mango trees situate, lying and being at Moje Kodivate, in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, Taluka, Salsette, Zilla Thana and bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment
Firstly:—						
470K	79	1	—	1	34½	8 0 0
do.	,,	—	1	—	8	0 8 0
458	78	—	1	2	13	5 0 0
490	82	—	10		9	0 8 0
501	82	—	19		34	1 8 0
490	do.	—	5		13	0 12 0
504	83	—	3	1	14	2 8 0
509	do.	—	8	—	13	0 12 0
565	86	—	5	—	24	1 0 0
444	77	—	2	—	39	2 0 0
477	80	—	17	2	10	3 8 0
472	80	—	7		5	0 4 0
526	84	—	17		2	0 2 0
534	do.	—	25		21	1 0 0
484	81	—	1		16	0 12 0
501	82	—	2		10	0 8 0
447	77	—	12		31	1 8 0
do.	do.	—	14	xxx	14	0 12 0
474	80	—	2	1	6	1 8 0
do.	do.	—	4		4	0 4 0
549	85	—	10		13	0 12 0
444	77	—	5		13	0 12 0
458	78	—	13		10	0 8 0
447	77	—	1		24	1 0 0
444	77	—	8		14	0 12 0
48 F	78	—	7-10		20	1 0 0
do.	82	—	18		13	0 8 0
do.	83	—	12		8	0 4 0
do.	78	—	9	1	16	2 0 0
do.	do.	—	4	0	7	0 4 0
do.	do.	—	8	0	9	0 8 0
do.	77	—	11		11	0 8 0
48 F	80	—	10		15	0 12 0
do.	78	—	5		9	0 8 0
do.	do.	—	5		14	0 2 0
Secondly:—						
do.	80	—	12		9	0 8 0
Thirdly:—						
10 F	77	—	16		33	1 8 0
do.	83	—	5		9	0 8 0
do.	84x	—	14		4	0 4 0
do.	do.	—	20		16	0 12 0
do.	do.	—	88		3	0 2 0
do.	do.	—	29		8	0 8 0
do.	85	—	1		2	0 2 9
do	86	—	1		9	0 8 0

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & Co.,

9692 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Drink Me Up
VIGORA OUR IDEAL TONIC
THE BEST INTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER & INVIGORATOR 4 OZ PHIAL RS 1-4
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
BOWBAZAR, CALCUTTA

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHUSRU BURJORJI CHOKSEY, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part therof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or other wise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2900 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 392, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898 Old Survey Nos. 86, 87, 93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012 and 2/7013 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on the West partly by B. B. and C. I. Rly. Line and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on the North by the property of the Vendor on the South by Gilder Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2828 (1). 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3. 3A and 3B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,

9712 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the following persons, consisting of:—

Re.—The late Mr. H. G. L'Estrange:—Bed, razai, blankets, holdall, carpets, wearing apparels, leather bag, cooking pots, wooden boxes, etc.

Re.—The late Gangabai alias Fatmabee:—Gold ornaments such as bangles, patlies, neck chain, ear-rings, beads, rings, etc., silver ornaments such as bangles, toe-rings, waist-band anklets, hansli, etc.; furniture such as glass door almyrah, side-board, tables, chairs, teapoys, bedstead, wall clock, tin trunks, cash box, carpets, wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery, sundries, etc.

Re:—Estate of the late Mr. A. R. Stark:—Tin trunk, leather box, razai, wearing apparels, and sundry, etc.

Auction Sale of the Insolvents' Prows, Boats, Gunny Bags and a Large Quantity of Salt and Articles concerning the Salt Pans lying and being at Bhandup, Belapur and Shewa and also one Prow lying and being at Chany Bunder at Thana.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following goods on the days, times and places mentioned as below:—

On FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Agar at Bhandup, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags and other articles concerning the salt pans, such as safe, mehta box, sieves, shovels, baskets, copper pots, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 12 a.m. (S. T.), at "Krishna" Agar at Belapur, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags, prows, boats, and other articles concerning the Salt pans, such as sienes baskets dealwood boxes, mehta boxes, chairs, country cots, camp tables, cupboards, safe, table, etc., and also one prow lying at Chany Bunder at Thana.

On SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at "Hamshanker" Agar at Shewa near Uran, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags, prows, boats, and articles concerning the salt pans, such as wooden cot, chairs, stools, bench, cupboard, dealwood boxes, bullock-carts, big scale weights, sienes, copper pots, bullocks, shovels, straw, etc.

N.B.—The intending purchasers are requested to go to the aforesaid respective places for inspection, where the prows, boats, gunny bags, salt, etc., are lying before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2400.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 30TH MAHCH, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Rey House", Apollo Bunder, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, tiled and plain teapoys, marble top tables, taspestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej safe, sweet-toned cottage piano, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, sofas, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. Carruthers, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellessley House, Co-operage, opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 24th March 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

To-day and To-morrow at 6-30. and 10 p.m.

The six-reel Triangle Special Photoplay

"TOTON."

An Apache, to whose care the child "Toton" is entrusted, seeks just compensation for the supposed wrong to the woman whose heart he cherished with all the fiery passion of the latin races.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 15th April.

15th—AIDA
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARL FISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2.

Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15%

Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.,

FROM SATURDAY 27th
"SHAKUNTALA."
Produced by
Patankar, Friends & Co.
AT THE IMPERIAL.

THE EMPIRE

Special Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p. m. Daily.

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD

The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—

WITH THE "Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.
(In aid of the Imperial Relief Fund.)
Popular Prices.
Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.
Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME

"MAHABHARATA"

Daily at 4 p.m.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

"With the Empire's Fighters"

ATTENTION !!!

Before taking your eyes off from this spot we draw your attention to the fact that

The First Show This Week

will start at 4-45 daily instead of 5-15, when in addition to the Second Instalment the First also will be Screened for the benifit of those Patrons who have missed the First Three Episodes last week of the

Thundering Vitagraph Serial

THE Woman IN THE Web

It's our offer—are you going to accept it ?
No advance in prices for this double bill, Remember it is 4-45 show only.
Other regular shows at 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Majestic.

(Tram Terminus Girgaum).

VITAGRAPH'S LATEST SERIAL
Perils of Thunder Mountain?
STARRING
Antoneo Moreno and Carol HOLLOWAY
Two Opening Sensational EPISODES
Howling Lions and Circus Queens.
BIG CENTURY WILD ANIMAL COMEDY
TOPICAL BUDGET
full of latest events in the industrial, Scientific, Social and political World.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.
Shows at: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p. m.
"Women Who Win"
The 5 Reel British Photoplay
A Romantic Drama
By Miss E. Alma Stout.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Thursday, 25th at 9-30 p.m.
"Sacred & Profane Love"
Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th
"Lord Richard in the Pantry"
Sunday 28th
Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"The Naughty Wife"
Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

FROM SATURDAY 27th
"SHAKUNTALA"
Produced by
PATANKAR FRIENDS & CO.
AT THE IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Presents.
The Great filmusical Comedy Sensation:

OH BOY!

GIRLS AND GINGER

is the keynote to this breezy, buoyant, bubbling outbursts of merriment of sixty minutes of fun and frivolity with Creighton Hale The debonair boy and June Caprice—in the world the only girl.

PATHE REVUE
AN EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSING FEATURE.
IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
Daily at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

The Indian Industrial Stores, Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty lacs) only. Divided into 2 lacs shares of Rs. 25 each.

To be recovered as under :—

Rs. 2 per share to be deposited with application.
Rs. 3 to be paid on allotment.
And the rest will be recovered at not more than Rs. 5 a month.

DIRECTORS :

1. RAI BAHADUR TRILOKCHANDJI KALIANMAL, (Banker & Merchant, Indore and Bombay.)
2. MR. GORDHANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, (of Narayen Manordas, Gold Merchants & Shroffs.)
3. MR. RANCHHODDAS VARJIWANDAS (Yarn Broker, & Merchant.)
4. MR. JINUBHAI BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, B.A.,L.B. (Director Ex-officio National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Director Jewellery Consignment Ltd.)
5. MR. NARAYANDAS VRAJLAL, B.A.LL.B., (Shroff & Merchant.)
6. MR. CHIMANLAL RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Merchant & Landlord.)
7. MR. HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA, (Merchant & Journalist.)
8. MR. GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHADAS, (Govt. Contractor, Banker, Jeweller and Merchant.) Ex-officio.

BANKERS :

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. BATLIBOY & PUROHIT.
MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. GOVARDHANDAS VALLABHADAS & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SYNOPSIS.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME ARE :—

To sell goods at cost price :—AT COST PRICE,

TO MEMBERS ONLY.

To enroll members in the three classes of memberships.

CLASS A :—to include Princes, Chiefs, and other Rs. 100 aristocratic Gentry.
CLASS B :—to include merchants. Rs. 40.
CLASS C :—(1) to include Individuals and FAMILIES Rs. 6.
CLASS C :—(2) To include LABOURERS. Rs. 2.

The Buying Capacity of the members of the class C will be limited only to Rs. 1500 per annum.

Members of the class B can become LIFE MEMBERS on payment of Rs. 1000 only.

The Selling rates of motors, jewellery, furniture, etc. will de determined hereafter.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of starting a Stores is not a new one, but the way of management of the Stores is indeed a novel one. In these days of commercial activities many stores have been started by eminent businessmen, which already goes to prove that that business is still a paying one and yields large profits. If such a business is diligently and honestly conducted it is bound to be a success, not only a success, but it will be the chief vehicle to spread Indian goods and Sawadeshism amongst our countrymen and our noble women.

The present policy of Government furthering industrial development in India has given birth to many new manufacturing floatations with ampe funds, but the attitude of Government disfavouring the phenomenal rise in prices has not been similarly followed by new concerns helping the community to purchase articles at as low a price as possible, with the result that prices go up every hour due generally to the existence of an undue number of middlemen who intercept a large share of the profits. The promoters Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas, Mr. Chhotalal Bakordas Shah, and Mr. Chimanlal R. Desai, consider that if the middlemen's enormous profits are reduced to an appreciable extent the hardships suffered by the bulk of the communities will to a certain extent be removed in the present days of difficulty and also for all times to come. It has therefore been decided by them to float the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES dealing mainly in all commonly used consumable articles of Indian as well as foreign manufacture.

This Stores is in the first place to deal in both the Sawadeshi and foreign articles and as written above, the method will also be a speciality of its own, quite distinct from the one ordinarily prevalent in other stores. This Stores intends to sell articles at their cost price except Motors, Jewellery, Furniture etc. whose selling rates will be determined hereafter. People distinctly find that they are charged over 50 to 100 per cent elsewhere. Not a single Stores of its kind has been up till now established in India; and this is the first of its kind.

The working will be as follows :—

The admission to the Stores will be by membership only, just on the lines of the ARMY & NAVY STORES. There will be three classes of membership. The first will consist of Indian Princes, Royal personages and other Chiefs, Inamdars and Jahagirdars whose annual fees will be Rs. 100 per head. The second class will be for big and petty merchants throughout the whole of India and the annual subscription for this class of membership will be only Rs. 40. People who wish to become permanent members for life of this Class can do so by payment of Rs. 1,000 in advance. The 3rd class will be (1) for middle class men and families for whom the fees will be Rs. 6; but their capacity for buying will be limited to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per year. (2) Poorer classes:—The labouring class will be also allowed to become members of this class only on a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per annum.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Princes, Chiefs, etc. purchase every year many articles worth lacs of rupees and even then they find it very difficult to get the required articles. The promoters and directors positively believe that the present Stores will meet to a very great extent the long-felt want of an honest purchasing medium and therefore they have no doubt the Stores will be patronized by this class to a very large extent. The annual fee for this class of members is Rs. 100.

There is not the least doubt that a great number of merchants will be members of this class as that will save them the enormous profits of many middlemen intervening between the manufacturer and themselves, as well as the difference of prices which is usually swallowed up by agents.

Taking into considerarion all the above facts, the Directors verily believe that they will be easily able to enlist about 1,000 in the 1st class. 20,000 members in the second class; one lac 1,00,000 members in the 1st division, of the third class in the beginning; and 1,50,000 in the 2nd division that means that the Stores will have a total annual income from the fees of memberships alone of about 18 (eighteen) lacs of rupees, which means at least 25 per cent on the paid up capital of the concern after deducting the expenses of the establishment. This will be only in the beginning for a few years, but as (1) the Company expands its own business and (2) secures Agencies from different countries and also from various Indian manufacturers all over the country and, (3) obtains special facilities and wholesale contracts from the various States on account of the patronage of the princes, and (4) affords excellent facilities to its constituents, the scope of this concern will be exceptionally unlimited and the profits will be huge.

Though the Directors propose to charge a nominal fee, they fully hope that the Company would be in a position to pay handsome dividends to the Shareholders as will be seen from the above calculation.

Further the main object of this Stores is to push on Swadeshi goods amongst its own members; but it is a well known fact that people cannot get all the articles Indian-made in all the varieties; the scope is very limited. Secondly, the members of the first and second class are not invariably staunch Swadeshi patrons, but gradually this Stores will try its best to push the Indian commodity even in Royal places and amongst the thorough Indian public. Besides as suitable Indian materials and varieties are obtainable, this Company will do its best first to sell Swadeshi goods, and therefore it intends to get prepared a Directory of the Indian dealers, manufacturers and also of the goods, places, etc., giving full particulars and details as far as possible.

This Company will render all possible assistance to petty Indian manufacturers and workers on the lines of the co-operative Credit Societies, and will if possible, establish model schools and factories and will do its best to push such domestic commodity first in the market and amongst its own constituents. Further all the religious and haritable institutes will be given special facilities. But all these things will depend on the approval of the then Board of Directors.

Further it intends to co-operate and arrange with all the big merchants of of the principal cities with a view to supply materials to their labourers and workmen, credit of instalment system at a nominal rate of interest on a suitable guarantee from their masters. This will show that the Stores intends to give particular facilities to labour classes and expects to partake in healthy co-operative movements of the present day. Moreover negotiations are being carried on to secure several agencies from America and especially in respect of motor cars and jewellery.

Lastly the object of this Stores is to open Branches all over India and abroad if suitable facilities can be secured in the near future. Branches will be opened in other

PUBLIC NOTICE.

presidencies of India, when a suitable number of members is secured in each of the particular provinces.

The advantage of the above organisation will be visible when members begin enrolling one by one, after they have been fully satisfied with the working of the scheme. The Company further intends to purchase its own building for general convenience and unfettered development.

To facilitate the working of the Stores, it is intended among other things :

(a) To secure Agencies from different countries and also from various manufacturing concerns all over the country.
(b) To act as Agents for buying and selling for various States and to obtain special facilities from the States for articles other than provided for sale in the Stores.
(c) To act as Commission Agents of member merchants for articles other than provided for sale in the Store.
(d) To carry on side by side the Banking and Insurance business for the convenience of the members, when convenient.

Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas a partner in the Agency will be an Ex-Officio Director of the Stores. Moreover two of the Directors Narayandas Vrajlal and Chimanlal Ranchhodrai Desai are also partners in the Agents' firm.

The Company will pay to bona fide Brokers a commission at the rate not exceeding two per cent. to be fixed by the Directors hereafter for getting the shares subscribed.

Prospectus and the forms of application may be obtained from the Company's registered office or from the Company's Bankers.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and Agency Agreement may be inspected at the registered office of the Company as all applicants for shares will be deemed to have inspected and to have notice of the contents thereof.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their 'Name' and "Fame".

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE. DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING. INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES IN ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS "WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair. Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left abnormal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles at 60 dosse throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, March 24.

Weather has been dry except for three quarters of an inch of rain at Myntkyina, half an inch at Silchar and a light fall at Cherrapunji. The temperature continues low in the Central Provinces and in the whole area from Central Punjab to southwest Bengal but is above normal in Baluchistan. The Western disturbance is causing heavy clouds in the hills of extreme north.

Forecast :—Dry weather except in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Mar, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.765 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	45.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.326 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 "
Minimum do. do.	72.1 "
Central Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.SW.,NNW.
Movement of Wind	179 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in ft. Prince's Dock :—

Week	Day of week	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24	m 1 18	26 4	m 7 29	14 3
Thu.	25	m 2 5a	26 3	m 8 54a	15 1
Fri	26	m 2 47	26 3	m 9 45a	16 2
Sat.	27	m 3 56a	25 3	m 10 52a	17 3
Sun.	28	m 5 10a	25 3	m 11 52a	18 1
Mon.	29	m 6 15a	25 3	m 0 44	18 11
Tues.	30	m 7 16	25 3	m 1 35	19 10
		8 9a	26 3	1 18a	18 2
		9 7a	26 3	2 0a	17 11

Mar. 24 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset. 6h. 54m.
" 25 (Thursday) " 6h. 39m. " 6h. 54m.
" 26 (Friday) " 6h. 38m. " 6h. 51m.
" 27 (Saturday) " 6h. 37m. " 6h. 51m.
" 28 (Sunday) " 6h. 37m. " 6h. 50m.
" 29 (Monday) " 6h. 36m. " 6h. 50m.
" 30 (Tuesday) " 6h. 35m. " 6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42.6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12th	11h.	22.4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25.6m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	6h.	15.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear in the western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature is below normal throughout, while night temperature is lower than usual except at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in moderate defect both by day and night, the minimum being 11 deg. below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is below normal at Jacobabad and at most stations in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen generally and is nearly normal in Rajputana and is in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature has also risen throughout and is in slight excess in Sind, but it remains below normal in east and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Central India West and are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature has risen generally, but is still in slight defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Temperature continues moderately below normal both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier and at night colder than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Night temperature is locally above the average in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in northwest India and the Central parts of the country. Temperature has risen in Rajputana, but continues low in the Punjab and the United and the Central Provinces.

A few thunderstorms appear probable in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and a few duststorms in Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd March, 1920 :—

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Dibrugarh reporting three-quarters of an inch and Tezpur one and a half. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for moderate falls at Darjiling and Cochin. Temperature is low in the central parts of the country

COSSIPORE SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3½ yds × 54 ins Rs. 12 per piece.

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS 40 WOODEN TOYS Rs. 5 per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

...and in the whole area from the North-West Frontier Province to Bihar and Orissa. A disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24th MAR. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of the 24 hours.	Minimum of the 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 hours.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.1	67.2	24	0.35	0.35	+0.35
Jask	85.1	64.1	24	0.05	0.05	+0.05
Muskat	87.7	68.6	49	0.06	0.06	+0.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.1	60.0	58	7.56	7.56	+6.56
Rawalpindi	75.2	54.0	80	0.47	0.47	+0.47
Lahore	79.8	52.2	72	3.22	3.22	+2.22
Dhariwal	76.5	50.5	70	2.46	2.46	+1.46
Ambala	79.4	53.2	57	4.38	4.38	+3.38
Delhi	82.5	59.0	39	2.12	2.12	+1.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.7	67.2	31	1.46	1.46	+1.46
Manipuri	86.3	64.0	36	1.04	1.04	+1.04
Jhansi	90.4	58.6	21	0.94	0.94	+0.94
Cawnpore	84.4	58.1	25	1.44	1.44	+1.44
Allahabad	86.6	58.2	24	0.90	0.90	+0.90
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	9	66.6	13	0.22	0.22	+0.22
Karachi	86	67.8	77	0.22	0.22	+0.22
Ajmer	86.2	59.4	63	2.64	2.64	+2.64
Jodpur	89	66.4	1849	2.71	2.71	+2.71
Kotah	92.4	66.6	34	1.56	1.56	+1.56
Mount Abu	80.0	56.6	33	0.72	0.72	+0.72
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wane—						
Bhuj	88.2	65.1	77	0.05	0.05	-0.95
Dyamber	83.7	74.2	79	1.97	1.97	+1.97
Veraval	84.1	68.2	84	0.12	0.12	-0.88
Rajkot	86.1	66.9	49	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Bhavnagar Para	87.1	66.5	70	2.05	2.05	+2.05
Surat	88.5	68.1	71	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Ahmedabad	89	66.4	57	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Deesa	89	63.5	36	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Nosuwadi	90	61.0	24	2.13	2.13	+2.13
Baroda	89	68.8	71	4.94	4.94	+4.94
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86	55.8	41	1.26	1.26	+1.26
Saugor	87	60.8	9	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Hoshangabad	90	59.9	24	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Khandwa	96	65.0	26	0.00	0.00	-1.00
Akola	97	59.8	15	1.71	1.71	+1.71
Amraoti	91	60.7	17	3.13	3.13	+3.13
Nagpur	91	59.8	45	1.00	1.00	+1.00
Chanda	98	61.7	47	1.78	1.78	+1.78
Raipur	89	60.3	43	0.97	0.97	+0.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89	73.5	75	1.50	1.50	+0.50
Ratnagiri	89	72.9	51	0.25	0.25	-0.75
Marmagoa	88	72.4	80	3.87	3.87	+2.87
Karwar	90	72.6	68	3.11	3.11	+1.11
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Mahepoon	98	58.2	22	18.2	0.72	+0.72
Ahmednagar	96	59.6	46	4.13	4.13	+2.13
Poona	92	62.8	45	2.03	2.03	+1.03
Sholapur	100	67.2	23	2.75	2.75	+1.75
Bijapur	98	62.6	15	2.48	2.48	+1.48
Belgaum	93	62.4	53	2.60	2.60	+1.60
Aurangabad	96	62.7	6	2.14	2.14	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	100	70.8	7	1.89	1.89	+0.89
Hyderabad	96	64.0	22	3.20	3.20	+2.20
MALABAR & CANARA—						
Mangalore	91	77.0	72	5.20	5.20	+3.20
Calicut	90	77.4	95	10.46	10.46	+8.46
Cochin	90	80.1	73	10.12	10.12	+9.12
Colombo	88	75.8	69	0.06	28.11	-1.50
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & SOUTH CANARA—						
Masulipatam	89	71.7	84	11.75	11.75	+1.75
Bellary	100	73.5	51	6.31	6.31	+3.31
Cuddapah	99	76.5	67	9.66	9.66	+4.66
Madras	98	79.2	79	28.94	28.94	+6.94
Bangalore	92	68.0	76	7.35	7.35	+3.35
Coimbatore	97	72.5	71	6.54	6.54	+2.54
Trichinopoly	99	73.0	72	21.96	21.96	+12.96
Negapatam	99	75.5	67	25.26	25.26	+16.26

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th March 1920 was 30.[illegible]. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every [illegible] according as the temperature of the [illegible] thermometer is respectively [illegible] or above 50 deg. F. In case of [illegible] temperature correction is needed for comparison at 50 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1.96 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Don't Be Puzzled —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, clear and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/8 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

28/2, Laxmi Datta Lane, Baghbazar, P. O. CALCUTTA.

Krishnalla Ramakunt Sharma,

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER, PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

38, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Mar. 17th.

Daily Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	28,000
" Export to Great Britain	..	..	18,000
" " to Continent	..	..	6,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	37.71
" " July	..	..	34.34
" " Oct.	..	..	31.82
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	41.00
" " Orleans	..	..	41.00
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	37.65
" " Oct.	..	..	31.73
Rio-Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	16 1/2
Bar Silver Bills	..	..	3.12.00
New York Commercial Bars	..	..	121

New York, March 22nd.

Futures at New York May — — — 38.40

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

March 24th.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 475 for Fully Good Broad April May, improved to Rs. 476 and fluctuated between Rs. 474 and Rs. 476. At 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 473½, and there was practically no change until the close when the quotation was Rs. 474. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 473½, advanced to Rs. 475, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet and the offtake very moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.	
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	April-May	..	471½
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	..	March	..	362
"	..	..	May	..	383
Fine Comras	..	..	March	..	382
"	..	..	May	..	403

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 24th MAR. 1920.

				Rs.	
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	..	March	..	388
"	..	..	May	..	346
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	April-May	..	472
Fine M.G. Comras	..	..	March	..	402
Fine M.G. Comras	..	..	Sept.	..	403

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	432	398	368	728	Readys
M.G. Sind Punjab	432	398	368	288	..
M.G. Comras No. 3.	462	412	367	..	..
Central P. No. 1	..	432	407	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	..	442	407	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., in the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Mar. 1920.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	25,227 Bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	29,086 Cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	2,759 "
Rape etc	..	..	..	..	2,118 "
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	14,916 "
Rapeseed	..	..	..	..	315 "
Sesamum	..	..	..	..	732 "
Safflower	..	..	..	..	1,157 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	216,232 "
Myrabolams	..	..	..	..	2,645 "
Oilseeds	..	..	..	..	2,733 "
Rapeseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	2,578 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	1,449 "
Wheat	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	396 "
Gram	..	..	..	..	348 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 24th 6 p.m.

Merit	Basis Terms	Rate per Cwt.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Dahli 70-80	Rs. 42	0	0	4	0
" Cawnpore 70-80	42	0	0	4	0
Rewaree Bengal	36	0	0	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Dahli	12	8	0	12	0
" Cawnpore	12	8	0	12	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14	0	0	14	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17	8	0	18	0
" Thin	16	12	0	17	8
Linseed, White 85-16	102	0	0	22	0
" Gular 75-25	101	0	0		
" Gaser 50-50	97	0	0		
" Black	92	0	0		
Rapeseed, White	75	0	0	16	0
Groundnuts	50	0	0		
Rapeseed	2	12	0		
Safflower	68	0	0		
Safflower	98	0	0	12	8

Forwards

	Rate per Cwt. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	12	0
" May	15	44	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	—	2 4
Bank Demand	—	—	—	—	2 4
Bank Acceptance Bank's	—	—	—	—	2 5 10
Bills Demand	—	—	—	—	586
American Dollars	—	—	—	—	240
Hongkong "	—	—	—	—	224
Shanghai "	—	—	—	—	335
Japan "	—	—	—	—	102
Singapore "	—	—	—	—	106

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 24th.

REPORT.

Gold ready, Rs. 29-30.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/4 3/4.
D D on London, 2/4 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/5 3/4.
D D on France, 590 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 675 frcs.
T T on Japan, Rs. 103½.
30 days sight, Rs. 35.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust Imp. dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak with more sellers than buyers.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Ahd. Advance 2750, By Cotton 1320, By Dyeing 4040, By Uniteds 2310, Century 1265, Cent India 4365, Colaba 3140, Coorla 2300 N, Crescent 655, Currimbhoy 1150, David 1570, Fazulbhoy 1735, Finlay 1400, Ind Bleaching 305, Ind Malwa 612/8, Kastoorchand 2800, Kohinoor 3850, Madhowji 4200, M Petit 7750, New Great 890, New City 3700, Pearls 740, Shapurji 402/8, Simplex 1155, Swan 1475, Swadeshi 4470, Andhra Valle 800 N. Alcock 1200, By Burma 800, Bt Burma Petrol 23/12, By Tramway 980, By Steam 530, Bundi 57, Katni ord 335, Katni defd 1725, New India Insur 37 pr, Shivrajpor 37, Tata ord 190, Tata defd 965, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 480, Scindia Steam 18 pr.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 24.

It is reported that a steamer has arrived here with twelve hundred casks of German Alizarine; the dullness of the market will be enhanced by this information. The English Alizarine which is regularly and steadily going down is quoted at Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,500 per drum. The German Alizarine is quoted at Rs. 550 per cwt. Some business has passed in reds and specially in Congo-Red. As for other Dyes the quotations are almost the same as reported last time. The tone of the market is weak and no definite forecast can be made under the prevailing circumstances.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red Rs. 4 to 5 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 3 to 7 per lb.
Alizarine (eng) Rs. 1,400 to 1,500 per drum.
Alizarine (ger) Rs. 500 to 600 per cwt.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1 to 1/4/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

March 24.

The tone of the market remains unchanged, and a great lethargy prevails at present, owing to the absence of demand. The mofussil centres are also quiet. Bleaching has practically sagged heavily from unprecedented heights. Farina too, has appreciably gone down, with an aggravated keennsss to dispose of the stock, on the part of stock holders. This dullness after the recent strike of the mill operatives has continned long, and the merchants are patiently waiting for the revival of the active and animated demand. The volume of business transacted, therefore, is very little.

Sodium sulphide and Zinc chloride also remain unchanged. The quotations, however, from England as well other foreign countries show no decline, rather the prices simultaneously advance with the rise in the rate of exchange. Th quotations are almost the same as in our last report.

MILL-STORE

March 24.

Healds have slightly advanced, and the demand has steadily increased, and a few transactions are recorded at Rs. 1-10-0 and upwards. Reeds have remained fluctuating between Rs. 0-4-0 and Rs. 0-5-0 per 100 dents. Roller-cloth and sizing flannels continue firm in demand. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-10-0 to Re. 1.12.0.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-5-0.
Stubbings Rs. 55/60.
Rowings Rs. 30/35.
Warpers Rs. 50/60.
Roller-skins Rs. 55/65.
Roller-cloth (K) Rs. 5.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The market for jute mill shares was slightly easier to-day, although there was a better inquiry for Lansdowne and Northbrook. Inquiry for coal shares was continued and fair amount of business was put through. In the miscellaneous section a fairly large turnover of business was reported, cotton shares being slightly easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Albion 2/4, Baraboni 15/4, Bengal 8/6, Bhalgora 36/12, Burrakur 51/12, Caledonian 11/8, Central Kurkend 27/4, Highfield 9, Huntodih 15/8, New Kendah 11/4, North Laikdih 10/12, Patmohna 17/12, Raneegunge 79, Sendra 31/12.

Jute:—Century 12/4, Craig 3 prem, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand 1/12 prem, Kamarhatty 828, Kankinarrah 764, Khardah 548, Lansdowne 475, Northbrook 85/8, Reliance 50/12, Waverley 18/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1905, Bengal Paper debentures 82, Bengal Paper 79, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton 597, British Ceylon Corporation 22, Britannia Engineering 13/8, British India Tobacco 10/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/4, Cliveden Coke 15/4, Calcutta Cigarette 3/8 prem, Calcutta Industrial Bank 1 discount, Central Provinces Cement 13/14, Carew and Co 76, Dunbar Cotton 575, Hume Pipe 16/12, India Iron and Steel (new) 24 prem, Indo-Burmah Tin 11/8, India General Navigation pref 70, Indian Standard Wagon 17/8 prem, Keshoram Cotton 17, Madon's Theatre 17/8, Mackenzie and Co 11/8, Nahapiet Jute 1/8 discount, Premier Soap 12, Premier Oil 15/12, Russa Engineering 320, Ryam Sugar 25/8, Reliance Firebrick and pottery 28/6, Titaghur Paper 365.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10, small lots at Rs. 59/4, War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent., 1925 at 89/8 per cent. and 1928 at 100/4 per cent.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

An interesting programme of the Open Air Sports was arranged by the Social Service League at the New Compound, on the Hindu New Year Day (21st March 1920). More than 25 boys from the locality competed in the various items of the programme. 25 prizes were awarded to the winners by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni who addressed the audience who had gathered for the prize distribution on the condition of the Mill operative and emphasised the necessity of moral, mental, and physical education.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24th.

S S Sardinia—Cadia, London, Feb 27.
S S Huntspill—McNeill, Glasgow, Feb 14.
S S Hindoo—Pearson, Glasgow, Feb 4.
S S Barpeta—Slightham, Busreh, March 18.
S S Kistna—Darvell, Rangoon, March 11.
S S Bandra—Wigger, Busreh, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

March 24th

S S Chakla—Terry, Karachi.
S S Steigerwald—Agnew, Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

March 24th.

S S Sardinia:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Sardinia 4142 tons, Captain F G Cadez, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 4th inst., a general cargo, 136 cabin and 1 deck passengers, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Hunspill:—The steamer Huntspill, 3136 tons, Captain G B N Mc Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with troops, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3186 tons, Captain L G Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 4th ultimo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain S. Slightham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 24 cabin and 833 deck passengers, which port she had left on 18th inst.

S S Kistna:—The steamer Kistna, 524 tons, Captain H F Darvell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers, which port she had left on 11th inst.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain W Wigger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, 29 cabin and 560 deck passengers, which port she had left on 18th inst.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A J Terry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S S Steigerwald:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Steigerwald, 2998 tons, Captain J Agnew, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

The N Y K steamer Nagano Maru Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

The N Y K steamer Nichivo Maru Eastward bound, arrived at Kobe on the 20th instant.

The N Y K steamer Shnirvu Maru Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on the 17th instant.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 17th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 24th March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Koyei Maru	Japan	25-4	..N Y Kaisha
C & R Vigo ..	Karachi	21-3	..J F & Co
F Jawa Maru ..	Kobe	25-3	..O S Kaisha
G Lanka ..	Alleppy	..	..A M Jevan
K Lightning..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
M Syria ..	..	..	..M M & Co
Q Kaipan ..	..	..	..M M & Co
Q Courland ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Q Jeddah ..	Jeddah	28-3	..T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	..	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	Bhavnagar	24-3	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru.	..	27-3	..J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shingo Maru ..	Japan	23-3	..O S Kaisha
2 Scindia ..	Liverpool	N F	..W & A G & Co
3 Bankura ..	P Gulf	26-3	..M M & Co
4 Bamora ..	P Gulf	26-3	..M M & Co
5 Cairnuna ..	Hull	..	..Graham & Co
6 Kasado Maru	Japan	..	..O S Kaisha
7 Waurtensdijk	Colombo	26-3	..D Sassoon & Co
9 Homefield ..		..	..M M & Co
10 Ozarda ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co.
16 Abydos ..	Colombo India	..	Peninsular S N Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nizam ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
2 Morea ..	Marseilles	27-3	..M M & Co
3 Coconada ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Huntspell ..	..	..	..W & A G & Co
4 Pentakota ..	..	..	..M M & Co
5 City of Poona	Karachi	25-3	..K N & Co
6 Colaba ..	Karachi	26-3	..M M & Co
7 Sealda ..	Rangoon	N F	..
7 Patricia ..	Liverpool	N F	..K N & Co
8 Canara ..	..	..	..M M & Co
10-11 Montrose	New York	..	..Graham & Co
Parvati ..	..	..	RE Collin & Co
Violet ..	..	..	
13 Karapara E & S	Africa	27-3	..M M & Co
14 A Weerman	N F	N F	..T M & Co
15 H T Shuja	N F	N F	..T M & Co
17 Kalyan ..	London	10-4	..M M & Co
17 Colaba ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bachayan ..	..	..	Mackintosh & Co
Kowett ..	..	..	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Bachayan ..	..	22-3	..M M & Co
Karapara ..	..	..	..

EXPORT.

March 24th.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—27 bales wool, J Murray & Co; 30 bales wool, J Sheriff & Sons: 211 bales wool, Bombay Company: 76 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co: 74 bales cotton waste, 20 bales cotton fly W A Save; 229 bales cotton fly, 380 bales cotton, C Cursondas & Co; 300 cwts khi T Kanjee & Co; 21 bales wool, 100 bales cotton, D Kundanmull; 85 bales wool, E D Sassoon & Co: 52 bales wool; V Esmail & Co: 50 bales wool, W & A Graham & Co; 233 bales cotton, Lyon Ford & Co.

S S City of Poona from for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co; 352 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S S Patricia for Liverpool:—1001 cwts yellow millet, 1000 cwts myrabolam, C Jivanlal & Co; 2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—277 cwts coffee, 287 cwts pepper, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S City of Poona for Opoto:—200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Kalyan for London:—9 cwts gum katihra, 3 cwts f gum, 252 cwts gum olibanamy, 178 cwts gum krigo, Shamji Pasoo; 492 cwts turmeric, Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Cairununa for Hull 1527 cwts linseed, 1950 cwts cotton seed, Mogi & Co; 10040 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts A cotton seed A Durst; 1000 cwts cotton seed, Sanday & Co; 6001 cwts linseed, 5500 cwts cotton seed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1969 cwts Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Montrose for New York:—5001 cwts myrabolam, P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Hungaria for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Vardhman Jetsey & Sons; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Durst, 200 bales, Bombay Company.

S S Hungaria for Trieste:—400 bales cot. Durst; 200 bales cottn, Bombay Company. ton grey yarn, Bombay Company.

S S Hungaria for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Koyei Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 1100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Bruel & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Bejnath; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmul Motilal & Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally & Co; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal & Co; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co: 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull; 1700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, M Motilal & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Bejnath; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal & Co; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 6 bales sheep skin, Nizam Din Mohamed Shariff.

S S Shinz Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Bajnath; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kayai Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Koyei Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Java Maru for Osaka:—24 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 149 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Shingo Maru for Osaka:—4 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Somedan Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Java Maru for Yokohama:—202 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 4 cwts ivory, H Laljee & Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Orna for Haiphong:—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

March 24th.

S S Langton Hall from New York, Agents.—W & A Graham & Co:—10 cases dental cream, 18 cases listerine, 8 cases glyco-heroin, 4 cases asthamol vuro, 883 bdls galvd corr spint, 44 boxes 143 cas glyco-thimoline, 79 cases antipplogistive 72 cases soap, 3 cases tablets, 31 cases syrup, 1565 bbls lub oil, 2 cases chimneys, 2 cases prepared food, 5 cases shoe polish, 2 cases biscuits, 2 cases paste, 6 cases spears, 7 cases talcum powder, 355 bales domestcis, 44 cases alocs, 2 cases perfd spirit, 14 cases lock, 7 cases pencil, 146 bags bolts and nuts, 90 cases vaseline, 8 cases hosiery, 4 cases 4 bbls glassware, 117 drums 254 cases 5 kegs 188 bbls aniline 100 bbls 114 kegs 1 case dye stuff, 3 cases staly, 10 cases toilet preps, 17 cases lamp and parts 12 kegs 9 bbls coal tar dye, 8 cases pills, 712 ner Harrison & Co:—101342 bags rice, bdls 1332 pcs steel bars, 32 cases varnish, 1 box 11 cases paint, 4 cases padlock, 342 bdls copper sheets, 9 cases cotton hosiery, 10 brls soda glass, 21 cases medicines 19 boxes 68 cases window glass, 120 bbldssalt, 6 cases lantern and lamp, 350 bris 11 kegs dye, 3207 cases lantern, 6 cases 1 box valve 6 cases thermo bottle, 500 cases casod salmon, 3 cases cold cream, 6 pkgs sulphur butter, 3 cases ergoaplol and Syco heroin 2 cases salneptica 10 cases sauce in glass 5 cases ointment, 14 cases grapenut 570 cases cigarettes, 18 cases tobacco, 2 cases methyl salicylate, 50 cases painkiller, 10 cases olive in glass, 20 cases shoes, 39 cases paper, 7 cases writing paper, 1 box 2 bbls lub greasi, 200 cases mellins food, 150 cases milo food, 2 cases rubber goods, 2 cases empty glass bottles, 27 cases glycerine, 24 cases milo sugar, 2 cases ammonia chlorale, 2 cases sodium bongel, 25 bbls enamel tiles, 31 drums caustic soda, 32 boxes 5 pkgs 15 cases clocks, 117 cases mirror, 2 cases drugs, 7 cases essential oil, 3 cases candy, 5 cases baking powder, 6949 bdls steel hoops, 10 bbls alizarine, 55 cases glass lantern globes, cases burner, 6 cases lamp, 8 boxes sause 5 boxes cheese, 3 cases extract in class cases bacon, 3 boxes nails 5 cases chewing gum, 76 cases cand grapes, 3 boxes cement, 42 bdls galvd sheets iron, 6 cases cocoa powder.

S S Martinique from Bangkok via Colombo Agents.—Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.—161 pieces yang square.

S S Torilla from Busreh—Agents.—M M & Co:—83 pkgs w dates.

S S Bremen from Australia. Agents.—M M & Co:—20 cases malted milk, 82 bdls cotton.

S S Coconada from Busreh. Agents.—M M & Co:—1 box 3 cases w dates, 12 bags quince seed, 39 bags almond.

S S Pundit from Rangoon. Agents.—Turkegs 9 bbls coal tar dye, 8 cases pills, 712

Blakey's Boot Protectors, Ltd.

LEEDS ENGLAND

ALWAYS PUT **BLAKEY'S**

genuine boot protectors on your Boots

(B. H. Heels, for Medium Boots)

Boots never want soleing or heeling if these protectors are used.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY:—

SELLING AGENTS:

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.

ROGAY BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "Mamadokap."

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

BOMBAY.

P. O. BOX 699. BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST AND REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

JEENA & Co.

Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.

Agents Wanted where not Represented.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 3 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for fresh prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.

Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Steamer Sardinia with outward mails of March 4, expected to arrive 8 a.m.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Opening ceremony of the Kohinoor Mills Workmen's Institute by his Excellency the Governor, Dadar, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy, Victoria Terminus, 8-30 a.m.

Address on co-operation by Mr. Otto Rothfield at a meeting at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, 4 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. public meeting at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Y. W. C. A. house. Lady Chelmsford to attend.

SUNDAY, March 28.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karapara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Annual General Meeting of South Indian Club, Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

Dinner Party at Government House, 8-30 p.m.

Gathering of Bombay Girl Guides at 5-10 p.m. H. E. Lady Chelmsford to open their recreation ground at Kennedy Sea Face.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS.

In the Men's Doubles Hundicap O. Henry and E. Annett beat. Dawson, and Baker:—6—1—6 3.

SOUOH INDIAN CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Club will be held in the Club premises, Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday the 28th March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone High school will be held tomorrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr Purshottamdas Thakordas will preside.

BURGLARY IN FORBES STREET.

On Tuesday night a burglary was attempted in the premises of Messrs. Ruttonji Bomonji and Co., Forbes Street, where two locks were broken open. Next morning when the office was being opened one lock was found in a broken condition lying on the ground while the other was found missng. Fortunately nothing has been removed from the office safes. The matter has been reported to the police.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

We have received from Messrs. Homar and Co., Camp, Indore, a bottle of "Sugarine", which the manufacturers claim is a cheap substitute for sugar, three or four drops of the liquid being sufficient to impart the required sweetness to a cup of tea or coffee. On experiment "Sugarine" is found to stand this test. It is also claimed that it can be profitably used in puddings, cakes and so on.

A COOPERATOR CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar's friends and admirers and of the members of different co-operative societies organized by him, and of several associations with which he is connected, was held under the chairmanship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar at Nana Shankersheth's bungalow on the 21st instant, to congratulate him on his being made a J.P.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a ten-year old baby Abraham Soloman from opium poisoning. The child was suffering from diarrhoea owing to teething and the mother gave a small opium pill on the advice of her husband. The child became drowsy and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it died. A verdict of death from an overdose of opium poisoning was returned by the jury.

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies the following delays on Cablegrams.

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA
Full rate 18 hrs.
Deferred 20 hrs.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA
Full rate 19½ hrs.
Deferred 20 hrs.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—Full rate 7 days
Deferred 13 days.

London to Bombay:—Full rate 4½ days
Deferred 8 days.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality, in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 123 as against 171 on the corresponding day of last year. There was 1 attack and 1 death from plague, 14 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 11 attacks and 9 deaths from influenza and Pneumonia.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 824 was 76 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 43.74. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 62 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 357 against 49 and 387 respectively in the foregoing week. Fifteen notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including 2 from war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 161 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 23 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 801, giving the death-rate of 42.52.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,179 and the death-rate 62.59; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) mortality 817 and the death-rate 43.37.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 51 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 25 deaths; and plague 12 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 306 against 354 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 362, the average of the week during 1915-19.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSION.

INSPECTOR DYER IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira had before him a case, in which Inspector Dyer has been charged with extorting confession from Shaik Mahomed Shaik Imam by using violence, while the latter was in police custody. On the case being called Mr. Godinho, pleader, on behalf of the accused made an application that he received instructions only the night previous and that he was not ready with the case so he wanted an adjournment. His Worship accordingly postponed the hearing of the case to the 9th proximo. Mr. Dyer has been temporarily suspended and he is on bail now.

LABOURER LOCKED UP IN LATRINE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT,

The other day we published a case in which Ismail Ajja has charged Haroid Victor Chandler, Chief Omcer of s.s. Lassa with illegally confining him in a latrine. In the course of the accused's statement which is submitted to the Court it is said.

"After I had been collecting tickets for about 15 minutes, I came across the complainant, who endeavoured to avoid me and with the other deck passengers but he was followed by the said Kenneth Lee and it then transpired that he had no ticket, and he was accordingly sent by me in company with a boy named Gandha on the main deck to await me there until I had completed the taking of the tickets. This was the first time that I saw the complainant on board, and it is entirely false as stated by him that he himself brought to my notice that he had been over-carried from Cutch Mandvi, owing to the ship having started without warning.

After completing the collection of tickets I went to the main deck with the said Kenneth Lee, and inquired of the complainant what he was doing on board the ship. He then stated that he was a luggage cooly of Cutch Mandvi that he had been over-carried, and that he wished to disembark at Dwarka, the next Port, and to return to Cutch Mandvi, by the next ship. The boy Gandha, however informed me that the complainant had tried to get away, and I accordingly ordered the complainant to be locked up in a latrine. This particular latrine is not used as a latrine, but as store room for tins of disinfectants and brushes and the place was quite clean free from smell, with a port or window which was kept open and the complainant was not confined therein, for more than three quarters of an hour.

When the ship was approaching Dwaraka, I sent the Serang to let out the complainant, with orders to tell the complainant that he was to disembark at Dwaraka, and I understand that my order was carried out.

At about 3-30 p.m. I was again called by the said Kenneth Lee the ship's clerk to collect tickets from the deck passengers between Dwaraka and Porbunder, and shortly after I commenced to collect the tickets I found the complainant again in the tween decks. This was about 3-30 or 3-45 p.m. I gave orders for the complainant to be confined in the same latrine, so as to ensure that he should leave the ship at Porbundar. About three quarters of an hour later he was released by a reserved deck passenger and I then put him in charge of a Lasskar till Porbundar was reached, when told him to get into the a bundar boat and leave the ship, which he did without offering any protest. Certain passengers on board, however, endeavoured to persuade the complainant not to leave the ship. They offered to pay his passage, but when I refused to take the fare, one of the passengers in question gave the complainant Rs. 10 and also his name and address in writing and told the complainant to come on to Bombay by Hajee Cassam's steamer, which was behind us.

The complainant never made any protest to me of the treatment which he received and on many previous occasions, luggage coolies from Cutch Mandvi, who have been over-carried have, if they have given trouble, been confined in the same latrine, and put off at Dwaraka. In some cases when the police have come on board at Dwaraka, the coolies have been handed over to them, and this course could have been followed, in the present case, only that the police did not come on board. They do not always come on board at Dwaraka.

I deny that I insulted or threatened any passenger on the ship. It would have been more than my place was worth as Chief Officer of the ship to do so. I also deny that my name was asked by any passenger. It would have been given at once if it had been asked, and if I had not given it, it could have been ascertained at once from any other officer on board the ship.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector O Brien of the C. I. D. charged Jumma Abdulla, Rashid Shirift, Saron Akbar a woman, and Futma wife of accused No 1, all Russian gipsies with the theft of diamonds worth Rs. 9,000 belonging to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Madras. The accused formed part of a group of five men and five women and some children who were travelling from place to place. When in Madras on October 21, last, they went to the shop of Orr and Sons and asked to be shown some diamonds. They were shown some diamonds by Mr. Mackenzie, Smith, a director of the firm. The fourth accused was observed putting her hand in the show case, and accused No. 3, was measuring a ring which had a hollow in it. The accused spent about an hour in the shop without making any purchases. Mr. Mackenzie subsequently missed a packet of diamonds containing 63 diamonds, valued at Rs. 10,000. He informed the police of it, but they did not succeed in finding anything. When they came to Bombay their movements were watched by the C. I. D. and one of them Shiriff Khabil was arrested while selling a diamond to a Marwari. The four accused were then arrested and number of diamonds were recovered from them.

The accused were, sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each?

5 CHAUFFEURS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Punter charged Jumma Gullally and four other motor drivers with driving their cars with dazzling head lights along the road. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED

Before the same magistrate R. N. Alluna and three others were charged with failing to re-register their cases. They were warned and discharged.

SAD SEQUEL TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

The Deputy Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Dinshaw Hormasji Mistry, a Parsi aged 22, who was doing business as a sharebroker. The deceased died of poisoning, on Wednesday morning. The deceased's father gave evidence that Dinshaw took from him Rs. 55,000 on the 15th instant to pay his debts in the Share Bazar. The deceased admitted before the doctor having taken about half-an-ounce of potash permanganate, because he was in financial difficulties.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 24.

The following are the results of to-day's Races:—

JUMNA PLATE. (Div. 2.) Distance 5 fur longs.

Nawab Anlad hossain's RANGOON 8-4, Mujeed 1
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's PEACE DAY 8-2, White 2
Mr. Goculdass' GREY GRENARD 8-6, Purtoo Singh 3
Messrs. Mandil and Shamlan's ESCORT 81, Morris 4

GANGES PLATE. (Div. 2.) Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kalicharan's MARKET 7-13, White ... 1
Mr. Goculdass' MARAUDER 8-10, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. Ahmad Hazamy's VANGUARD 6-11, Harrison 3
Mr. Carruther's FIRST ATTEMPT 8-11, Bullock 4

THEOPURI PLATE. Distance 1¼ mile.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SWEET APPLE 7-0 (car. 7-7) Bullock 1
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-12, Purtoo Singh 3

GANGES PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Abdulla Faras' SOCOTRA 9-0, Mujeed 1
Mr. Goculdass' MODEL 8-7, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's BISMARK 8-8, Harrison 3
N. Obaidulla Khan's CALIFORNIA 8-12, Bullock 4

JAI BILAS CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's ALANNAH 9-6, Morris ... 1
Mr. Templeman's TROOP LEADER 6-10, Japheth 2
Maharaja of Patiola's LAVENIR 8-3, Purtoo Singh 3
N. Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP 7-9, Bullock 4

FAREWELL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs

Maharaja of Rajpipla's SILVER STREAK 8-0, Morris 1
Messrs. Hasting and Guthrie's TIT BITS 9-6, J. R. Flynn 2
Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER 7-13, White 3
Mr. Goculdass' ROYAL COURT 8-12, Purtoo Singh 4

MORAR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's VERRES 11-0, Harrison ... 1
Mr. G. A. Fisher's TRY ALL, 8-1, Morris 2
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's RENETTE 8-0, J. R. Flynn 3

JUMNA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Khalevis' ARBISTAN 8-10, Harrison 1
Mr. A. Hazamy's SPARK 8-9, Mujeed ... 2
Mr. V. Esmailjee's SPINNER 8-0, White ... 3
Mr. R. Vazir's BOWERY 8-1, Morris 4

SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE.

BANDMANS EVOLVE AN IDEA.

"Sacred and Profane Love" is an Arnold Bennett play and received its christening at the Aldwych Theatre, London, as recently as last November with Miss Iris Hoey as the principal lady.

Bombay theatre-goers had the opportunity of seeing this play last night at the Excelsior Theatre. The third play staged by the 1920 Bandman Company and we came to the conclusion that there was nothing about genuine love in the play at all, whether "sacred" or Profane. What there is, is good smart and bright dialogue which calls for some good acting. From one point of view there is morbidity and from another, insincere rubbish. There is sexomania and morphinomania and more than a soupcon of naughtiness and these characteristics and the sensationalism rather bend to make "Sacred and Profane Love" a money making play. How it has so far succeeded in London and elsewhere, we know not but some audiences would proclaim the play as tasty. It was received last night with open arms and that pleased the Company of Bandman actors and actresses who gave the play a commendable interpretation.

We have to believe, in the first place, that a young girl named Carlotta, an orphan, who has had a hitherto secluded life in "the Five Towns," introduces herself to a world famous pianist, named Diaz, at his local lodgings, and, having had supper with him encourages him to what happens later by saying after Diaz had made an appropriate response to a compliment—"Kiss Higher than the Hands!" The curtain falls, to rise again upon her exit from the men's lodgings, next morning. That she has no communication with him for seven years—there being (as usual in this type of play) no fruits of the union. Carlotta becomes a popular novelist, makes heaps of money and has a love affair with her publisher. Diaz, however, who had already taken to drugs goes completely off the rails, and becomes a morphinomaniac of the most hopeless description living in Paris under most degrading circumstances with a professional daughter of joy. When Carlotta hears this, she leaves her publisher man lamenting, goes to Paris, and offers herself again to Diaz, with a view of of getting him to give up drugs. "I will be your morphine," she says. The substitution appears to be satisfactory, so satisfactory indeed that in fourteen months Diaz is able to play in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerts at the Philharmonie with even more than his old virtuoso—a very doubtful possibility, but it's in the play—and becomes again the world's eighth wonder. Carlotta, meanwhile, has lost her novel writing ability, her strength having passed into Diaz. Then at last they think of getting married—so as not to go on shocking London."

It is no new idea for the creative will of one lover passing into another, but generally it is the woman who thrives on this inspiring type, as reflected in tale and history, but that is a mere detail. There is an unreal touch about the play, but there again such plays are born of a long dramatic pedigree.

The play will be repeated to-night.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

On Monday the first round of the Elton Hockey Tournament was played between the Byculla Educational High School A. Team and Dadar Boys' Scout Troop, on the Cooperage ground, resulting in the defeat of the latter by 9 goals to love.

FIRE IN COTTON GODOWN.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 2 LACS.

A large number of cotton bales were destroyed yesterday morning by fire at Colaba and the damage is put down at about Rs. 2 lakhs. The godowns belonging to Mr. Dharamasy Jeha, and is close to Chanda Ramjis Press, it was in the occupation of the Eastern Bank Ltd., and a large quantity of Bengal, Khandesh and other kinds of cotton was stored there. As soon as smoke was seen issuing from the building the fire engine from Colaba came to the spot, also the Salvage Corps, followed by other engines from the various centres. The smoke was issuing from the centre of the godown and the fire brigade authority had to do their utmost to prevent the fire from spreading to the Press near by and other godowns. After two hours' work, however, the Fire Brigade people succeeded in bringing it under control. The cause of the fire is ascribed to spontaneous conbustion, and the goods were fully insured. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr Clayton, Mr. Greenop and the Police under Superintendent Sykes, rendered great assistance.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Another small fire also took place when about a hundred bales of cotton on the Apollo Reclamation took fire. The flames were, however, extinguished soon and the damage is put down at about Rs. 5,000 The bales belonged to Ralli Brothers.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will insert the following in your widely circulated paper.

Everybody is aware of the recent pronouncement of the Government of Bombay that they have sanctioned an increase in the allowance to Government servants drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. I am penning this to show how substantial it is take an extreme case of a Government servant serving in Bombay on Rs. 150 per month who depends solely upon his pay and has not a pie of extra income. Till now he used to get allowance at the rate of 10 per cent. i.e., Rs. 165 per month, or Rs. 1,980 per annum. This man was immune from Income tax according to the new rules. But look at his misfortune. Government announce that he has been given an increase in his allowance at 7½ per cent. from the 1st of January, 1920. i.e., he will get Rs. 11-4.0 per mensem more for January and February, 1920. His pay for March he receives on the 1st of April and so that will be calculated for the year 1920-21. Thus his income for 1919-20 comes to Rs. 1980 plus Rs. 22-8 equal to Rs. 2,002-8. The poor man thus becomes liable to income-tax as his income has exceeded the limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He must pay this tax at the rate of pies five in a rupee, i.e., Rs. 52-2-2 back into Government Coffers for the gracious privilege of getting an allowance of Rs. 22-8 for the same year. Who is the loser?

His misfortune is not likely to stop here. It is just likely, prices may go down a bit within 2 or 3 months and then Government may think it unnecessary to continue this temporary measure of relief. Suppose he gets the ertra temporary allowance for March, April, May and June. In the meantime rains set in at the right time. Prices do go down a bit and everything looks like returning to normal conditions. Government in their thrifty mood may think of discontinuing this unnecessary heavy drain on their exchequer What will the man get? He will get the extra allowance of Rs. 11/4 multiplied by four i.e., Rs. 45 and therefore his annual income will amount to Rs. 1980 plus Rs. 45 equal to Rs. 2,025 (reasonably taxable). The man will have to refund Government Rs. 52-11-9 for this prohibitive income.

Looking to these facts, you, sir, were not far wrong when you said in your issue of the 17th instant "Government have prolonged the mistry of these servants and have at last presented them with stone when they were crying for bread."

Would it not be gracious for Government to withdraw this temporary relief in the case of people drawing Rs. 150 in Bombay at least for the year 1919-20 and save them the extra burden on their pockets?—Yours, etc.,

HARD HIT.

ANJUMAN-I.ISLAM, NURPUR.

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Nurpur, was held under the chairmanship of His Holiness Pir Sayyid Hafiz Jamat Ali Shah Sahib, Muhaddis of Alipore, on the 21st March, at the Shahjanan Palace Hotel, Bombay.

The report on the progress of the Anjuman and its Islamia Free School at Nurpur was read by Sayyid Yusuf Shah Sahib, the President of the Anjuman. The report showed steady and satisfactory progress of the school. The number of scholars rose from 50 to 98 and 4 new teachers were added to the staff during the year under report.

Resolutions were then passed thanking (1) Mr. S. Mehr Bukhsh Sahib of Dharavi for his donation of Rs. 525 and a yearly grant of Rs. 852 (2) Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., for their donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the construction of a hall in the Anjuman-i-Islamia School at Nurpur; (3) Mr. Abdul Karim Jamal for his donation of Rs. 500 and a permanent grant of Rs. 300 a year; and (4) Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mahummed Halim Saheb for a permanent grant of Rs. 300 a year.

The President of the Anjuman was also thanked for his untiring efforts in the case of the Anjuman.

COUNCIL HALL ON OVAL

NOT TO BE ERECTED.

A press note states:—

In view of the strong sentiments expressed by the public against the appropriation of any part of the Oval for the erection of a temporary Council Hall, Government have decided to abandon their intentions and will see another alternative for the accommodation of the New Council.

HINDU BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

SCHEME FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The managing committee of the People's Union has laid before the Government of Bombay through the Commissioner, Political Reform Scheme, Bombay for their consideration the following scheme for the reservation of non-Mahomedan seats in the Bombay Legislative Council for the Marathi speaking Hindu Backward Communities:—

Urban:—Bombay city, 3; Poona, 1; Sholapur 1.

RURAL.

Northern Division:—Thana, 1.

Central Division:—Ahmednagar, 1; East Khandesh, 1; West Khandesh, 1; Nasik, 1; Poona, 1; Satara, 2; Sholapur, 1.

Southern Division:—Belgaum, 1; Dharwar, 1; Kolaba, 1; Ratnagiri 1.

Thus it will be clearly seen that our Union claims only 50 per cent. of the non-Mahomedan Urban and Rural seats in the Marathi speaking Districts and the Cities which is a very moderate demand taking into consideration the interests and numerical strength of the Marathas and Allied Castes of the Bombay Presidency.

Our Union further begs leave to submit that in the note prepared by the Government of Bombay for the consideration of the Franchise Committee in statement No. III the list of Marathas and Allied castes is not complete as it overlooks the claims of the following Marathi speaking Hindu Backward Castes, viz:—Koli, Vanjari, Coorav, Gavli, Agri, Sali, Koshti, Sutar, Vaish-Vani, Teli, etc., which by all means form a large population of this Presidency. Our Union will feel grateful if you will be pleased to consider the claim of these Communities and see that they are included in the list of Marathas and Allied Castes. We should like to go a step further and venture to suggest that the criterion for eligibility in these Allied Castes should be the test that any Hindu Marathi speaking community excluding the untouchables with a two per cent. literacy of English should be included in the above list.

Our Union extremely regrete that a few Marathas under the lead of the Maratha League should like to appropriate for themselves the privilege of this reservation of seats and base their claims on an ambiguity which has occurred in the use of the term Maratha by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London. In this connection our Union begs respectfully to point out that there are not a few Marathas who are anxious for the interpretation of the term Maratha in a more liberal spirit. Our Union had occasion to present an address to his Excellency the Governor Sir George Lloyd in last December which contains the following passage:—

"We feel it our duty, to point out the necessity of interpreting the term "Maratha" in a more liberal spirit so as to embrace all the Marathi speaking Hindu Backward Communities. Your Excellency's Government has already done well in following the broad principle of widening the scope of the term Maratha by including in it the Allied Castes, and we feel grateful to your Excellency for the same. We feel confident that this democratic spirit will not be lost sight of when the constitutional reforms come into force in this Presidency."

This address was signed by some leading Marathas and our Union specially brings this fact to your notice to enable you to see that there are also Marathas who do not hold the same view as those belonging to the Maratha League.

'MARATHA."

The representatives of the Union who were present at Poona on last Monday were glad to hear that prompt measures have been taken by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to remove the ambiguity in the expression of the term "Maratha."

In the allotment of Rural seats in Southern Division for Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts Government has been pleased to give one seat each for the District. This distribution our Union begs to submit is quite inadequate, taking into consideration the population of the Marathas and Allied Castes in the said Districts.

In conclusion, our Union begs leave to submit for the consideration of Government that in the seats for nomination Government will be pleased to see that the representatives of Labour comes mainly from the communities from which labour is recruited, and as far as possible confine their selection to the Backward Communities, who have deserving men, who have devoted their time to welfare work among the working classes and who are by all means more fitted for representing our unorganised labour than high caste Brahmins belonging to Societies and Leagues more or less dependent on Capitalists and employees of labour.

The first Karnataka Conference is to meet at Dharwar early in the month of May next.

In supercession of all previous notices, it is now announced that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, convened to meet at Bombay on the 3rd April, stands postponed to a later date till the reports of the Hunter and Congress Committees have been published and are ready for discussion.

BOMBAY'S GREAT LOTTERY.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE PEARL NECKLACES.

FORTUNES FOR TEN RUPEES.

It is not very often in life that one is able to do really good deeds whilst at the same time serving one's own material and pecuniary interests. To be benevolent and acquisitive at one and the same time; to give good gifts and acquire a sporting chance of winning a fortune; to be charitable and constructively philanthropic, on a sound business basis of profit to one's self—that is a rare combination which should appeal to every mother's son and daughter in Bombay.

And this is the combination offered in the most attractive Lottery ever known in Bombay; the great Pearl Necklace Lottery, specially authorised by the Government of India, in the interests of Bombay's Children's Welfare Organisation. There will be at least 35 valuable prizes, beginning with the value of from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 then Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 and so on.

The following interesting details are from a letter on the subject which has been issued to different banks, clubs, and other quarters:—

"As the number and value of prizes have more than doubled the most optimistic expectations of the promoters of the Pearl Necklace Lottery, and in order to give the people of the Presidency further facilities and time to participate in the Lottery, it has been decided to extend the time for the sale of the tickets until the 30th of April next. The drawing will take place shortly after that date under the patronage of Her Excellency the Honourable Lady Lloyd on a day which will be duly notified later.

"The number of prizes now offered will be at least thirty-five and their aggregate value is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

"The Prizes are all on view at the Currency Office, Bombay.

"The sole headquarters of the Lottery is established at the Prince of Wales Museum and all communications and inquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary at this address from whom tickets (and books of tickets for sale) may still be obtained. Early application for tickets is desirable."

WANTED A WOMEN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay public are greatly obliged to their Excellencies the Governor and Lay Lloyd for the very successful manner in which they caused the Children's Welfare Exhibition to be organised. Bombay has indeed magnanimously responded to the children's cry. Who has not heard their piercing cry. Equally, perhaps more, heartrending is the cry coming from women. I believe that the root cause of the evil of disproportionate child mortality is to be traced to the exhausted, hard-pressed, half-fed, sickly woman of the day in this country. The parents—especially the mothers who give birth to children are responsible for the appalling child mortality. Let it be borne in mind that if the child is crying, it is because the mother is first crying behind the purda. Let us not orget that the mother's cry is the cause of the child's cry; for there is a correlation between the two cries. Strong, healthy and cultured women would naturally give birth strong, healthy and intelligent children. Such children will not fall easy victims to what are known as Children's diseases. The death-rate among children is bound to come to normality, if we remove the fundamental evil surrounding our women. Let us try to understand their cry.

As stated above, I indicate below some of the main causes, creating havoc among the Hindu females as far as my observations go:—

(1) Some of the questionable religious observances all the year round, generally due to ignorance prevailing among women.

(2) Wide differences in ages, physique and mental culture between husband and wife.

(3) Poverty, which means inadequate sanitation, food, and comforts of life and the like.

(4) Domestic routine without opportunities for mental recreation.

(5) Unpardonable negligence on the part of men towards female members in the family.

(6) Inherent defect among females to suffer in silence "lest men will know."

(7) Common ignorance of hygienic laws.

(8) The anxiety of parents leading to the disposal of their daughters in marriage without proper consideration.

(9) The deplorable neglect on the part of the parents in bringnig up their daughters in a manner so as to make them strong, healthy and vigorous to bear married life.

(10) The scanty or no education among females to understand the responsibilities of married life.

(11) The sickening idea prevalent among parents to treat females as domestics.

(12) The joint-family system, the inexcusibility of which is a curse to those who live under it, if not liberally worked.

(13) The overcrowded city life.

(14) The inexplicable desire on the part of females to die before their husbands.

(15) Early marriages and also overdue marriages.

(16) Communal marriages due to caste barriers.

(17) Economic dependence of females on males.

(18) Want of solidarity and disregard towards their own sex.

(19) Marriages are brought about through the agency of an interested middleman and not arranged by direct mutual choice on the part of husband and wife.

If you look to the vital statistics you find that, that the women of India rarely enjoy longevity. The average limit of their life has come to 25 or so. The death-rate among women at present is alarming—too awful for words. This is the greatest social problem, the gravity of which people do not seem to have yet realised. It will not be out of place if I suggest that following the lines of the Children's welfare Exhibition, a Women's Welfare Exhibition should be held in the near future, and if desirable, the admission to it should be restricted to women only. The cultural value of such an Exhibition will be immense.—Yours, etc.

G. R. DEODHAR.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars.

War experience confirms beyond all question that for

RELIABILITY.
and
CONTINUITY OF SERVICE.
THE DAIMLER STANDS SUPREME

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo."

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATES GLASS.

with the

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and belgium jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.

Estimates, pricelists and designcards all free.

Personal visit solicited.

Apply:—

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

WAGNER A.C. | ROTH D.C.

NOW AVAILABLE.

½ H.-P., to 50 H.-P., Rectifiers, etc.

P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,

Phone 3662.
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA GEMS JEWELLERY of All sorts Indian & Parison make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS

of whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION.

BUT

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX

TELEPHONE No. 2560.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT will deliver a public lecture on "HOME RULE AND ROAD TO IT" on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside. The lecturer will answer all relevant questions on the subject

KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Jt. Hony. Secretaries,
N. H. R. League.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommended :—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals growing Children Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE VEROCACA is not a stimulant, but a neutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulanting effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

Sole Agents—

T.M. THAKORE & CO

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Sample and particulars on application.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 25, 1920.

THE PROSPECT OF HARMONY.

The most charitable view of Lord Chelmsford's parting speech in the Imperial Council, is to suppose that His Excellency must be capable of much self-deception. The Council had a large amount of work to get through and the length of the sessions justifies the remark that the members had a strenuous time. Besides the list of resolutions allowed to be discussed with strict regard to "the public interest" the Council had to deal with bills on the Dacca University, Workmen's Breach of Contract, Public Charities, Imperial Bank Amalgamation, Restriction on the Import of Gold, Paper Currency Amendment, Inter-Caste Marriages and a few others on topics of diverse interests. Two of the more important bills which were expected to be enacted, have been held over. The discussion of the Budget as usual ended in smoke, but the subjects of currency, exchange and Bank-amalgamation elicited two self-condemnatory speeches from the Finance Member and gave an opportunity for Indian members to protest against the vagaries of Government. There were also long and desultory debates as the one on Delhi, and the exhibition of easy sentiment by officials as in the case of the Amnesty resolution. In the light of these facts, it may be conceded that the session was strenuous, but wherein officials showed a better spirit of of co-operation than in the past, it is impossible to discover. This is Lord Chelmsford's opinion of the spirit of "co-operation and goodwill" for which the bureaucracy had always been yearning, apparently:—

> So far it has been a strenuous session in the Council and it has also been a strenuous session in Committee, and I feel sure that in looking back upon this session, Hon. Members will say that it has been a session which has been marked by a spirit of goodwill and co-operation (hear hear.) I knew that I can say that from the Government point of view, because all my colleagues have told me that in working with Hon. Members during this session, they have found to their great delight, that there was the spirit of goodwill and co-operation which I have just mentioned.

The testimony of his Excellency's colleagues and subordinates is invariably the last word for Lord Chelmsford; at any rate he is not known to have violently differed in action or in views from them at any time. The imlpication is that his colleagues, who always had knocked at the door of co-operation, were at last delighted to find that the spirit of "goodwill and co-operation" was forthcoming and that all that remained was trustful partnership. If this cheerful description were true, no one would have been more glad in acknowledging it than we. Words of policy and politeness cannot alter facts. When the King's Proclamation was made we had genuine hopes of seeing the bureaucracy change its attitude of sulky rancour which expressed itself after the Punjab atrocities. Reuter signalled to the British people at home that the Amnesty was looked upon as a disgraceful mistake by officials, but we imagined that the view represented the wrathful explosion of some individual. Lord Chelmsford's assumption that Government were waiting for co-operation and goodwill, and the people averse to welcoming the standing offer, will be ridiculed by the public, a result which will outweigh the small advantage of having it boomed abroad that the Viceroy extolled new-found harmony in India.

Throughout the Council proceedings, was visible the attempt of the bureaucracy to rally the Moderates, to consult them as the better mind of India, and to ascribe to them a representative character which none of them ever claimed; incidentally also to snub down representatives of the Congress view, to ignore them at times and generally to notify them of their insignificance! In this process of co-operation, the Moderates, on the whole, accepted with pride, the position of the "favorite wife" which is said to be part of the bigamous economy of the bureaucrat. The exclusion of Nationalists from the Rules Committee was no accident. The Moderates were apparently pleased at the great recognition and did not vehemently protest against the exclusion of Nationalists, acquiring to themselves all the glory of contrast. Officials could not be unaware of the results of adopting a policy calculated to represent the real views of the country as too low for consultation and magnifying a group for the purpose of cheap support and subservient harmony. The Joint Committee is going to meet again with some change of personnel and it has become necessary for represent active opinion to be placed before it. We ask the Government what lasting advantage there could be in making the course of the country hard when the true spirit of goodwill could have simplified it. Sir William Marris affected to be ignorant of the claims and composition of the Congress delegation, while he reserved for the "Liberals" all the courtesies of the "New Era." The country is, however, too advanced to overlook the purport of these artificial differentiations and to believe that the cordiality given to an easily manageable few is without its significance. In the result the much-vaunted co-operation is exercised on a narrow basis and the delight of Lord Chelmsford's colleagues at the co-operative tractability of the Council becomes a rather limited appreciation. The country will see no discernible merits in it.

On the cordial feelings of welcome appropriate to the reception of the Prince of Wales, we are heartily at one with his Excellency. Political disputes notwithstanding, the welcome will be deep and genuine, and no special charge for harmony is needed for the observance of the occasion in a country where proper loyalty is spontaneous and irrepressible. The welcome will come with an automatic truce; the plea for a perfectly calm atmosphere months before the reception, however, ignores the strain of public feeling on momentous issues. In the first place, the wrongs done to the Punjab, it is impossible to forget or excuse without reparation. When the contents of the Hunter Committee Report, as also the moral purport of its recommendations, become apparent to the public, we expect some turmoil. The European Association, obviously prepared to regard the issue as a racial feud calling for the utmost degree of exoneration, has its representatives proceeding to Britain. How far they are capable of ignoring the question of human dishonour, we have to wait and see. The Congress Committee's Report is shortly due and the public will soon be able to understand the realities of the agony of the Punjab and the apportionment of responsibility at the hands of a Committee which is impartial and trustworthy and which did not scorn the evidence of sufferers. Secondly, we confess to a feeling of alarm at the Currency manipulations of the Government and the distrust of the people who are getting a better understanding of the situation every day. The call for harmony when India's interests are being sacrificed seems to be something of a mockery. The maelstrom of controversy will only increase till Government stay their hands and stoutly stand for the economic rights of the country. Of the dismal prospect of Indians over the Khilafat question, we need not enlarge. The incidents of the first electioneering campaign due before the inauguration of the new constitution, may be regarded as immaterial. But we have noticed some of the disturbing features of the present situation, whose comulative effect will, by no means, be mitigated by inadequate offers of co-operation. To expect a perfectly calm atmosphere by compliments and admonitions, when the future is so disquieting, will not absolve officials from the duty of displaying a limitless measure of sympathy and patience; rather, there will be the need for real statesmanship, the better identification of interests with the people and a due sense of human values. The Council is over, and with it the amenities of courtly debates. We ask Lord Chelmsford, if he remains long in India to attempt his duties, to take a long view of the situation and not to beguile himself with the reports of high harmony from colleagues, who, in our judgment, have not adequately realised the obligations of the Amnesty or the New Era, and are still disposed to harp on "public safety" to drown the claims of those who were harmed by the ruthlessness of the past.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

There was a time and that not long ago when education came last with the Government. Whenever economy was to be effected it was education that was affected first. But those days are happily passing, slowly indeed but we trust surely, and other aims and ideals seem gradually to influence the educational policy of Government. The education head of next year's Budget, presented by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the Council, was one which could be regarded with some pride. His contention that education has claimed a substantial share of the expanding revenue during the last ten years cannot, however, be accepted without a protest. If we remember how much we are lagging behind in the field of education as compared to Western nations, it will be seen why the increase effected cannot satisfy the educational needs of the people. There is much lee-way to be made up and Government will have to spend very much more than they used to do in order to attain the level obtaining in the West. The Member for Education seemed to be surprised that only four municipalities out of 156 had taken advantage of the Compulsory Education Act. Only a small portion of the 2 lakhs set apart for grant under this head has been availed of and Government hope that the one lakh they have budgetted will be fully utilised. It is unfortunate that Government do not yet realise the difficulties of municipalities and judging from their attitude they do not seem to be in any way disposed to facilitate the adoption of the Compulsory Education Act by the municipalities, by giving them increased grants. Government should now give up their determination not to stir beyond the limit of half and half. They should not forget that the primary responsibility of introducing free and compulsory education is that of the State and that they cannot excuse themselves on the plea that municipalities do not come forward to bear half the burden. The fact is that it is next to impossible for very many of the municipalities to bear half the burden of free and compulsory education. It is absolutely necessary for the State to raise their grant to two-thirds as a rule and in the case of the poorer municipalities, which can hardly meet their educational expenditure, to three-fourths, if the country is not to rest content only with the Compulsory Education Act but really to enjoy the benefit of free and compulsory education. The state of things in the rural areas is worse than that in the urban areas. Government are expected to aid the local boards on a more generous scale, the provision made being in no way sufficient.

The necessity of starting normal training classes in all the districts is recognised and it may be expected that every district will soon have its training school. We are glad to note that Government no longer adhere to the old policy that their duty is done, if they start a model high school in every district. The establishment of twenty new Government high schools is foreshadowed, of which five are to be started immediately. That is what Government promised last year and we trust there will be no further delay in starting the schools. The question of location is not so very difficult a problem as to require years to settle. Ahmedabad is to have a separate high school for girls and new middle schools are to be started in Thana, Dharwar and Ahmednagar for girls. Classes for girls are to be attached to Nasik and Bijapur High Schools and girls are to be admitted more freely than hitherto in Boys' High Schools. It is not a very ambitious programme and it is decidedly better to have independent schools wherever possible than classes attached to boys' schools. We trust Government will not wait for the completion of buildings to start the Ismailia College. Interim accommodation should be found and the College started at the earliest possible date. The scheme is nearly twelve years old and any further delay on any account, would be inexcusable. The Karnatak College is to be raised to the First Grade and Sind is to have an independent Government college at Hyderabad. The question before Government is whether joint arts and agricultural education should be provided. We are surprised that such a question is being seriously discussed. It is extremely desirable that Sind should have an Agricultural College but it should be an independent institution; a hybrid would not be of much use either way. The Royal Institute of Science is to be started from June next. It is now being used as a sort of *Dharmsala* for rich passengers but it was high time for the building to begin serving its legitimate purpose. It would have been nothing short of a blunder if the working of the Institute were to mean the end of science teaching in private colleges. This was an idea of Lord Sydenham and it was even proposed to withhold grants to put a pressure on private colleges. But Government, we are glad to note, no longer uphold such an absurd and oppressive policy but are desirous of continuing their grants. In other provinces special grants are given for science departments to the extent of two-thirds of the expenditure and Bombay may well follow the example. In the field of industrial and technical education, we have had yet nothing beyond words. The public expect Government to do something tangible and the least they should do is to develop the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to the status of a Technolgical College and spread a network of technical schools all over the Presidency in conjunction with it. Mere lip-service will not satisfy the anxious and inquiring public any longer.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Unrest in the Presidency

Are the local Government and the public leaders, who are vitally interested in the peaceful settlement of the labour problems in this Presidency, going to rest where the Council debate on the Hon. Mr. Kamat's resolution on the subject has left them? In the course of the last few weeks, the public have witnessed two big mill strikes, not unattended with ugly features, and he would be a bold person, indeed, who could say that all was well and clear now and there was no likelihood of any renewed trouble for months or years to come. Unfortunately, labour unrest is not confined to this Presidency, but is general all over the country, and it calls for an immediate and exhaustive enquiry. The Industries Commission dealt with the question in a desultory, half-hearted and, on the whole, inadequate manner. And the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta was right in pleading for the examination of the question as an all-India question. Such an enquiry can no longer be delayed. Nevertheless, there are some special problems in regard to this Presidency which demand independent examination. Sir Dinshaw Petit, while not opposing the appointment of a Committee, suggested that we ought to await the decision of Governor, who is understood to have the matter in hand. Unfortunately, Sir George Lloyd was not in the Council that day and in consequence the public have been deprived of the benefit of his views on the question.

Vague and Unsatisfactory.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who spoke for Government, was very vague and extremely unsatisfactory in his explanation of the Government attitude in the matter. His assurance that measures will be taken to improve the housing conditions and to educate the children, of the operatives, hardly brings us nearer the solution of the question, as both these measures will take years to realise. But what are the Government going to do to meet the pressing needs of the hour? As Mr. Kamat pointed out, the prevailing high prices have very much to do with the present labour unrest. Then there is the question of equitable wages, which must be settled at once along with the adoption of effective measures to control prices and check profiteering. Everyone, from the Governor downwards, admits the existence of profiteering to a scandalous extent and the partial failure of the "control" system. Why should not Government hurry up with their promised legislative and other measures to put down profiteering and help to bring down the prices of necessaries of life? A mixed Committee of officials and non-officials and representatives of Capital and Labour would be very helpful to Government in this matter, as also in connection with the question of wages. If the Government have in view any considered proposals to make in connection with the whole labour problem, we hope no undue delay will occur in announcing them to the public. But Government cannot surely let the matter rest where it has been left by the debate in the Council.

The "New Era" in India."

"The Leader" of Allahabad writes:—

> The names have been published of 70 persons whom the Secretary of State has appointed as assistant engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India. Of these 70, so many as three are Indians—by way of strict impartiality, one Hindu, one Mahomedan and one Burman. If, after this act of incredible magnanimity and unselfishness, any Indian were still to have the hardihood to complain of Government's policy towards his countrymen, well, he would only furnish an example of incurable human perversity and base ingratitude characteristic, shall we add, of the oriental.

After this who will not admit that we are getting fresher and fresher evidence every day that passes of the blessings in store for the children of the soil under the new dispensation which has recently been ushered in this country? Truly, it never rains but pours, as they say, when the bureaucracy is out to dispense its patronage.

Woman Franchise.

We regret that both Lord Willingdon and his official colleague, Sir Rajagopalachariar, did not take a more neutral attitude than they did at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council towards the question of woman franchise, if they could not at all sympathise with the demand. Lord Willingdon's attitude is the more regrettable since, personally, he does not appear to be opposed to the woman suffrage movement. In opposing the non-official amendment to the District Municipalities Bill providing that there should be no statutory disqualification against women sitting as municipal Councillors, Lord Willingdon stated he was not aware of any demand on the part of women in this country either to vote at elections or to sit in municipal councils. In his opinion what the amendment had in view was "certainly a little too premature for India." He said he would leave it to the reformed Councils to decide the question. Sir Rajagopalachariar went a step further than his chief and suggested that Government would rather prefer to nominate some women to the Councils. If both the spokesmen of Government had merely stated that they would leave the question to be decided by the reformed Council, which would come into existence next year, we could appreciate their attitude, but it is difficult to understand why they should go out of their way to anticipate that Council's decision by airing their individual views, especially views of a conservative type, at this stage. What the supporters of woman franchise demand is merely an enabling provision and not any compelling measure. So long as the bar against women remains, how can we declare, with any show of justification, that there is no demand from them to exercise the franchise? However, since the Reformed Councils will shortly come into existence, we look to them to redress the grievance. In this connection, we hope the appeal of Mrs. Hirabai Tata to all the members of the Councils to take a generous view of the question, will not be in vain.

"The Commonweal."

The following announcement, which appeared in a recent issue of "New India", will no doubt have been received with genuine regret by the reading public all over India. The regret will not be confined to Mrs. Besant's immediate circle of political followers, but will be shared by all who take interest in the commonweal of this country, whether political, social, intellectual, religious or material. The announcement runs:

> I have decided to stop the "Commonweal" with the issue of March 25th, i.e., the first quarter of the present year. All subscriptions beyond that date will, of course, be returned. It has served its purpose, and has, I think, done useful work; but it has never paid its way, and it can be spared better than any other of the activities for which I am to a large extent personally responsible. The difficulties caused in England by the War and the ruinous fall in the exchange value of the English pound sterling have considerable weight in this decision.
>
> ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Besant is a past master in the art of organisation and on everything that she takes up, may be only for a short while, she invariably leaves the impress of that thoroughness which is characteristic of her. Moreover, she is a born propagandist. "The Commonweal" reflected all these many-sided accomplishments of Mrs. Besant in perhaps a more apparent degree than even "New India." Every phase of present-day Indian activity was reflected in "The Commonweal" and the distinguished list of contributors, European and Indian, whom Mrs. Besant pressed into patriotic service, enhanced the value of the journal to an unparalleled extent. It is, therefore, a matter for keen regret that financial considerations should oblige her to discontinue the publication of the journal.

Precaution Against Influenza.

According to the communique issued from Delhi, influenza is still epidemic in this Presidency in a large number of villages, 3588 cases and 940 deaths having been reported from the various districts during the last two weeks of February. Our Presidency appears to be the worst affected among the provinces. Though the death-rate in Bombay City at present is appreciably below that of the corresponding period of last year, it is still higher than the past quinquennial average. However, the civic authorities under the guidance of the energetic Health Officer appear to be quite on the alert to face any emergency that may arise. Dr. Sandilands is actively engaged in enlisting the services of all voluntary agencies in the city, who would be of use at the time of emergency. It has been arranged that the entire management of the temporary hospitals that may be started in time of epidemic should be entrusted to the voluntary agencies and that these agencies should be free to engage the services of the necessary number of qualified medical practitioners and that the Corporation should pay these men at the rate of Rs. 15 per day of 3 hours. This arrangement is bound to prove more satisfactory than the haphazard one devised at the time of the epidemics in 1918-19. We trust no false notions of official dignity will stand in the way of the fullest utilisation of the services of all voluntary agencies who may come forward to render aid to the public.

GERMAN WARFARE.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM PROVINCES.

COMMUNISTS AND WORKMEN GAINING UPPERHAND.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MULHEIM.

NOSKE RESIGNS: LUDENDORFF TO BE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

The situation in Germany is generally unclear. The strike position in Berlin is little changed. It is stated that workers refuse to resume work until all troops have been removed from the city. It appears that Count Bernstorff is the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet. It is reported that the arrest of Ludendorff has been ordered. All leaders of Revolution have fled from Berlin. General von Heckt, on behalf of Noske, has appealed to the Army to oppose any attempt at Bolshevism. Further extremist movements are reported from provinces. For example, the Congress of Workers Councils at Chemintz has passed a resolution demanding *inter alia* disbandment of regular troops and convocation of the Soviet Congress. A general strike has started in all parts of Erzgebirge and Vogtland in North Saxony, where collisions between the troops and crowds have occurred.

Martial Law has been declared at Leipzig.

CASUALTIES OF FIGHTING ON 18TH.

WORKMEN OCCUPY KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin dated the 19th says that a hundred were killed and two hundred wounded in the previous days fighting. Fifteen officers were trampled to death outside the surburban Town Hall. It is again reported that Noske has resigned.

A Hamburg telegram states that the workmen have occupied Kiel and troops have withdrawn. It is reported from Munich that the Premier informed Landtag that 23 were killed and 50 wounded in attempting to storm the police station at Nuremberg, where the troops and police are Masters of the situation. Seventeen hundred revolutionary sailors fired on a detachment of soldiers from houses and several pedestrians were killed. It is reported from Frankfort that Noskes resignation has been accepted.

VIOLENT FIGHTING AT KIEL.

WORKERS ATTACKING TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

COPENHAGEN.—Violent fighting is proceeding at Kiel. The workers are attacking the troops, helped by students with bombs, trench-mortars and machine-guns and there have been many casualties.

Lively fighting is proceeding at Eisleben, also at Schkeuditz between the troops and revolutionaries, and armed bands are being formed in the region of Geiselthal.

SEVERE WARFARE.

ENTIRE SUHL REGION IN REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

BERLIN.—The rioters' barricades have been destroyed in the south-east of Berlin by the troops, who exploded a mine. Twelve rioters were killed and twenty-eight wounded. There were twenty-two casualties among the civilians when the troops, who were leaving Berlin, fired into the crowds that were jeering and booing.

A communist Council has been established at Cassel. The entire Suhl region is in revolt. Fighting between Reds and Regulars has occurred at Kottbus. The troops have been using artillery. The workers lost fifty killed and regulars six killed.

A telegram from Stuttgart says that Noske, in an interview, declared that the officer class were disloyal to the Republic. The Army was not being purged of disaffected men. There was no question of amnesty for the men guilty of treason.

BERLIN.—Three officers, supposed to be from the Baltic Army, have been killed and one mortally wounded at the Brandenburg Gate. The officers, who were in the car, had been requested to halt by the Security Guard. The crowd surrounded the officers, whereupon latter fired. An armoured motor car came up and hand grenade was thrown into the car, into which the Security Guard also fired. Six civilians were wounded.

NEWS FROM PROVINCES SERVIOUS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MULHEIM.

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

BERLIN.—The railwaymen have resumed, but the workers are generally dissatisfied and remain on strike.

The news from the provinces is serious. The Communists are reported to be in the possession of Rostock, Bitterfeld, Meiningin, Langensalza, Falkenstein and the whole Rheinisch-Westfalian industrial districts. The workmen have seized and distributed armed motor cars machine-guns and arms. A Red Army is reported to be marching from the south towards Munster.

The situation in Thuringia is said to be most precarious.

Severe fighting is reported from Mulheim.

The Independent Socialists in Berlin have issued a manifesto accusing the Bauer-Noske Government of trying to re-establish the old regime by a cowardly compromise.

CHANCELLOR BAUER ON THE INSURRECTION.

SEVEREST MEASURES AGAINST ATTACKS ON DEMOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

At a meeting of the National Assembly at Stuttgart, Chancellor Bauer reviewed the circumstances of the insurrection. He said that von Luettwitz demanded the strengthening of the Imperial forces with a view to preparations for revanche. The failure of the revolt was largely due to the Government officials. He paid a tribute to Erzberger, who had been subjected to the heaviest attacks. He claimed that the Government's recent departure from Berlin which had been criticised, had proved a tactical success. He admitted that Silesia and East Prussia were out of hand, but the settlement was only a matter of a few days.

He referred to the rising Communistic tide and the threatened Bolshevism as the result of insurrection. He emphasised that the Government's single-minded aim would be to repel the attacks against democracy. He foreshadowed severest measures against the Empire-wreckers, including legislation, confiscating their property, dismissal of all disloyal officers, disarmament of mutinous troops and the sternest punishment for all the civilians and the militaries concerned.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC IN SAXONY.

SELF-APPOINTED PRESIDENT SEIZES MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Dresden states that an Independent Republic has been proclaimed in Saxony with the Communist, Hoelz, as self-nominated President. The Red Guards dominate Auerbach and Falkenstein. Hoelz has seized the money in the post offices and various banks. All shops are closed.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 19—Wellington.—The Minister of Customs, foreshadowing a revision of tariff, said that Government's policy would be to encourage British trade with the sister Dominions.

London, March 19.—It is officially announced that Doctor Macnamara has been appointed Minister of Labour; Sir Robert Horne, President of the Board of Trade and Mr. McCurdy, Food Controller.

WASHINGTON.—The American Red Cross workers report that the Grand Duchess Olga sister of the ex-Tsar has been discovered living in a railway van near Novorossiak on the Black Sea.

Constantinople the Heart of Islam.

SOLEMN DAY OF HUMILIATION.

From Ifham (translated by MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL).

In the breasts of all the Turks and Mussulmans who gathered yesterday in the historic square before the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed there was immense faith. Under the protection of the *Takbirs* which went up from the minarets from time to time, their heartfelt uprising towards the throne of Grace will rouse a terrible response in every nook and corner of the Muslim world, and will be heard by all civilised humanity, so we believe. Yesterday's demonstration of a firm resolve and unity of purpose constitutes a page of Turkish history which, however sad, is very hopeful and inspiring at a time when the Turkish people sees from day to day, from hour to hour, from minute to minute, its life its faith, its sacred places, and its culture, even its bare existence, menaced with complete extinction. A people which can with such force proclaim its right to free and independent life at such a time may, when these tragic hours have passed, confront the future with full confidence and deathless hope. Never more will the Turkish folk give ear to the "humanitarian talk" designed to blind them; for they have seen, in this twentieth century, the Khilafat of Islam, the Turkish Sultanat and the Turkish nation compared to some poor wretch who, by the command of tyrants of the darker ages, had each of his limbs tied to a mule's tail and thus was torn asunder. And now, before the very threat of such a fate, they weep and moan.

Turks cannot be exterminated

What do we want? To defend Constantinople, with a frontier including Adrianople, as the seat of the Islamic Khilafat and Ottoman sovereignty, and our political, cultural, and economic unity with all the Turks and loyal Mussulmans of Anatolia: that is our intention, is it not? What sort of a policy is that which, in defiance of categorical, solemn, and official undertakings, would destroy our unity (which means our existence), would tear asunder our already bleeding body, and would promote this breach of covenant and foul injustice by some new cunning pretext every day?

Athens, as regards the ruins of her ancient civilisation, may be one of the most precious treasures in the world, but what must be said of the chief footprint of her present civilisation, the Smyrna atrocities? And what must be said of Europe and her pledges—Europe, who originally wished to exclude Germany from the League of Nations, who now, regardless of all right and international engagements, wishes to take this city of Constantinople of which the population is predominantly Turkish, and the hinterland which remains Turkish, away from us? Of one thing we may be sure: the Turkish fatherland cannot be broken up; the Turkish people cannot be exterminated.

A People's cry

From very early in the morning people began to fill the square of Sultan Ahmed. In the thoroughfare where runs the tramways, on the facade of the ferry office, flags were waving. They symbolised the agitation in the people's hearts. As silent and as agitated was the throng which poured along the railings of the park knoll, breathless and sobbing, to the covered stand against the outer wall of Sultan Ahmed's cloister, and waited there in ranks to pray for hope, for justice, for deliverance. Old grandmothers, white-bearded elders, active youths with grey-blue eyes of smouldering fire, sun-burnt Anatolian heroes in their yellow headshawls, with indignant faces, angered past all bearing—all in the one misfortune had the one excitement: they wept, feeling the grief of orphans, as they looked up to the Sultan Ahmed's minarets and saw the black flags waving limp and desolate. Among the crowd an old man leaned upon the shoulder of his neighbour, with tears rolling down his cheeks on to the white hairs of his beard, yet giving grave attention to the anxious questions of a girl, whose form was hidden by the old-fashioned Turkish veil. Here every individual vibrated for the nation, for the nation.

"For relief! For justice! For deliverance!"

Every one of the densely packed crowd was conscious of only one grief, one calamity, one pain—Turkish independence! In all the sorrowful, oppressed glances two lights of hope flickered in unison. The hope in Allah. Hope in the justice of their cause!

The voices of the Khatibs, half-strangled by emotion, falling from the slender minarets of Sultan Ahmed in ripples of divine melody, seized and enveloped the dejected people, who joined in with their voices; and the bereaved and friendless Mussulmans, with intense religious humility, conscious of asking only what was right, turned their streaming eyes towards the Kiblah and made their prayer and their obeisance to their Almighty Lord.

The Foe within.

The multitude of which more than two hundred thousand souls completely filled the meydan, the roofs of the Mosques, the branches of the trees and every spot available. All Stamboul—men, women, children, old and young—were there. All the boys' and girls' schools, the students of the university, the religious chiefs, and the youth of the nation were represented. In particular, the presence of H.I.H. Abdul Majid Effendi, heir-apparent to the throne, at the place of meeting was much appreciated by the people; for it was taken as a proof that the Imperial House was one with them in sorrowful emotion.

The meeting was opened with the following speech from Riza Nur Bey:—

"Fellow-countrymen,—The importance of our meeting here to-day is, for every one of us, a Muslim purpose. To-day we are face to face with a great national calamity. The Council of the Powers in Paris is busy with the work of cutting up the property of Turkey. This day is a most important day for us. Sorely against its will the Turkish nation has been at strife for years with bitter foes. Of these the worst were in our midst. From within they sucked our blood and gnawed our pride. From the time when they became an element in Europe, they have been spreading lies and calumnies of various kinds against the Turks and Turkey, and they are still doing so. They worked against us by all sorts of methods, and they are still working. They said of us: They are men incapable of civilisation and noxious to humanity. The Europeans, taking it for granted that they knew the truth, attached importance to their propaganda. By such inducement, was the current started which, setting from the West, has brought us to disaster. At the Conference, before anything had been decided, our enemies were active, demanding that Turkey should be wiped off the face of the earth, and it is part of their lying propaganda to speak as if the Conference would wipe out Turkey and drive the Turks off the face of the earth. But, ladies and gentlemen, when we consider the height of the civilisation of Europe at the present day, we hope that it will never commit so great a crime. Such crime is incompatible with the present civilisation of Europe.

A Crime

A crime, I say! . . . To drive the Turks out of Stamboul means to leave them headless. Stamboul is the head of Turkey. In what way can a body live without a head? It means that when that happens we are done to death.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the world there are many nations which at various times have been conquerors and conquered. But to say that a nation is defeated is not to say that it is wiped off the face of the earth. That is sanctioned neither by human nor by abstract justice. They say that the Turks are uncivilised. That is a lie. The Turks are a people capable of civilisation. They have a great past. Look at Central Asia. Before this Western civilisation was initiated the Turks had established civilisation there. While most other nations knew not how to read and write, the Turks were recording their own deeds in writing. To-day the fact has been established from the ornaments which have been found there. And of the Islamic civilisation which flourished in Baghdad the Turks were the greatest supporters. The writer of the greatest Arab dictionary is a Turk. To turn again to Central Asia. The civilisation associated with Ibn Sina* was a civilisation founded by Turks. If they wrote their records in Arabic, the spirit of their civilisation is Turkish. They only adopted that tongue as a literary language.

Turkish civilisation.

Later there was an Osmanli civilisation which three hundred years ago was in its splendour. Let those who would deny this go and see the material proof, let them ago and look at the museum over there. . . . Yes, in the Turks there are great qualities; in some things they have excelled extraordinarily. For instance, victories. The excellence of the Turkish race in these is extraordinary, not to be found in other nations. However, victories being of a transient nature, I do not wish to eulogise the Turkish race on that greatness of the civilisation, because without civilisation victories are not to be obtained. To-day the examples of Europe are before our eyes (pointing to the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed). Behold the proof of Turkish civilisation. /Who built that sacred Mosque? . . We have built many such Mosques, pious

* Turkish Contribution to the World.—Ibn Sina, the Prince of Learning (Al-hais), was a Mussulman of Turkish origin, and born in 980. He had most influence through his medicine, in the West down to the seventeenth century, in the East still now. His studies were comprehensive: Physics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Philosophy, etc., and his doctrines still posses great authority in theological, philosophical, and medical circles of the East. "He showed the greatness of his soul when he renounced the honoured post of the Vazir in order to devote his time to philosophy; and his name is celebrated in several Turkish tales. He wrote on Logic, Psychology, Physics, Metaphysics, and Ethics. He speaks of three kinds of mind—vegetative, animal, and human; his view of the 'vegetative mind' reminds one of modern studies in what the great Indian scientist, Mr. J. C. Bose, called the 'Response of Plants.' He speaks of 'active' and 'speculative' intelligence, reminding one of what, over eight centuries later, Kant called 'Practical' and 'Pure' Reason."

A critical survey of the various theories expounded by this great Turkish Mussulman would leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial investigator that the theory of evolution, the basis of natural science, as enunciated by Darwin and Huxley, was adopted after their study of the theory of this master-mind. The Inductive Method, which is the foundation of modern science, can also be traced back to the Turks. It is a well-known fact that Ismail Kalambavi, a Turk, not only invented and applied Logarithms to nautical matters, but also was the first to expound the theory of Induction.

It is, indeed, the height of calumny, capable of utterance only by the most depraved mind, to say that the Turks have contributed nothing to civilisation. If Disraeli exclaimed, "Ungrateful Europe," the Mussulmans may justly prefix the word "most" to his exclamation.—A. A. MIRZA.

(Continued on page 11.)

"THIS DAMNS US FOR ALL TIME."

COL. WEDGEWOOD ON JALLIANWALA.

CASE OF GEN. DYER.

In the House of Commons on December 22, Colonel Wedgwood (by Private Notice) asked the Secretary of State for India whether, pending the result of the Hunter Enquiry, Brigadier General Dyer has been relieved of his command: and, further, whether the Secretary of State has yet received a cabled report of General Dyer's evidence given before the Commission.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both paras of the question is in the negative. I may say I am in communication with the Viceroy on the whole matter.

Colonel Wedgwood: Obviously this is too important a question to be dealt with, in supplementary questions, and therefore, I give notice that I shall raise the subject on the adjournment to-day.

Colonel Wedgwood (later): I rose because I wanted to raise a question which is different from the Irish question in locality, but very similar to it in general characteristics.

I want to raise the question of the Amritsar massacre, and the duty of this country towards India in that respect. The details of that massacre are, unfortunately, too well-known to us. The English Press, with a few exceptions, has taken the English view of the matter. The whole country has been horrified at what took place. Let me remind the House of what took place, and not from hearsay, but on the evidence given by the principal actor. Here enquiry will result in some trivial action. The thing must be put right. What happened? There was a religious festival and thousands of Punjabis had gone into Amritsar. The British officials were anxious and the Deputy Commissioner on April 9 surrounded the notorious Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew and carried them off. The news got about and their followers sent a massed deputation to the Deputy Commissioner demanding their release. The deputation was stopped, apparently by troops; it was only armed with sticks and as a result the troops fired and shot some of the demonstrators. Speeches were made over the bodies, and the mob turned and murdered three Englishmen and beat a lady. No one would excuse riots of that sort. On the evening of the 10th General Dyer arrived at Amritsar, and the Deputy Commissioner handed over the civil power to him. He issued a proclamation by word of mouth that no meetings should be held. Two days later, after there had been no sort of riot nor murder, General Dyer heard that a meeting was to be held at the Jallianwalla Bagh. He proceeded there with about 50 troops, half Indian, and a certain number of Gurkhas, armed with their kukris. The Jallianwalla Bagh is an open space, half a mile square, which has one entry wide enough for three persons. The troops got in and lined up on a mound of debris. The walls, seven feet high, and the surrounding houses enclosed the people. There were, too, three alleys through which the people might have been able to pass. Within 30 seconds of the troops getting in, General Dyer gave orders to fire, and the crowd of people, estimated at anything from 5,000 to 20,000, who were sitting on the ground, peacefully listening to the mob oratory, were fired on. The result of the troops' fire into the mass of people we do not know. But we do not know that Dyer's own estimate of the casualties resulting from ten minutes' continual individual firing was 400 to 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. What were the people to do? They could not escape. They were people who had not offered any violence and who had not been warned. These people were shot down. After ten minutes the ammunition was exhausted and the troops marched off, and they left 1,500 wounded there. There were men lying there for two days, dying of thirst, eating the ground, bleeding to death and nobody to look after them. Those relations who lived near came and carried away some of the wounded from among the head of deal and dying, but the unfortunate country people died there miserably of their wounds. This is what is done in 1919 in British India. An English sportsman would take any amount of trouble or time to see that a wounded partridge was put out of its misery, but these wounded people were lying there for two days dying slowly. Think what this means. There has never been anything like it before in English history, and not in the whole of our relations with India has there even been anything of this magnitude before. If you are to find anything so damning to the British reputation you have to go back centuries. In the ordinary English primer the only thing the ordinary person learns about British rule in India is about the Black Hole of Calcutta and the massacre of Cawnpore, where there was a well choked with corpses. Centuries hence you will find Indian children brought up to this spot, just as they visit now the Cawnpore Well, and you can imagine the feelings of these Indians for generations over this terrible business. An Hon. Member: "What would you have done?" I should not have committed murder. Think what all this means! "You will have a shrine erected there and every year there will be processions of Indians visiting the tombs of the martyrs, and Englishmen will go there and stand bareheaded before it. By this incident you have divided, races that might otherwise have loved one another. The right hon. gentleman has laid a foundation which might have lead to a real co-operation with the British Empire, but that has now been destroyed.

"FINEST PRUSSIANISM."

It has not only destroyed that; but it has destroyed our reputation throughout the world. You know what will happen. All the blackguards in America when they lynch niggers, will say, "Oh", you did the same in India." When butcheries take place in Russia, whether it be by White or Red Guards, they will say, "We never did anything like what you did in India"; and when we tell the Turks, "You massacred the Armenians", they will say, "Yes, we wish we had the chance of getting 5,000 of them together, and then of shooting straight." That is the sort of welcome that this will get, and all the decent people in the world will think that England really likes what happened at Amritsar, and that all this sort of thing is English. Really, we know that this sort of thing is the finest Prussianism that ever took place. The Germans never did anything worse in Belgium. This damns us for all time. Whenever we put forward the humanitarian view, we shall have this tale thrown into our teeth. What is it that differentiates this from all other horrors by Government in the past? If you have a mob distinctly out to kill and to loot, and the soldiers are called out to meet the mob, they have got to stop it. Firing is justified in such cases. There may be hundreds killed in such a case, but, when soldiers are being stoned and being stoned and hammered it is their duty as well as their right to resist.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu): The hon. and gallant member knows that he is dealing with subjects which are *sub judice* and he is forming his estimate of what happened on one column and a half report of the evidence of a single man who was in the witness-box for a whole day. He knows that no action of any sort of kind whatever can be taken affecting whoever it may be, to vindicate—if any action be necessary—the name of England for justice and fair play, until that report is received. I have never known a case where so many reductions have been drawn in this House from events which at the moment are being enquired into by an impartial tribunal.

Colonel Wedgwood: I do not think that I have varied from the words used by General Dyer. He is accused out of his own voice. He himself said, "I did not take thirty seconds to decide whether to shoot." He himself said that the mob might have dispersed if he had asked them. He himself said that he fired on them because, if they had dispersed, they might have come back and laughed at him afterwards. He has made that clear. I wanted to point out the difference between suppressing a mob doing violence and shooting down people who are not violent, because by that action terror might be inspired and prevent riots in the future. We have never justified the shooting down of people, not because they were endangering life, but because they might do so at some future time unless they were fired on.

It being eleven of the clock, the motion for the adjournment of the House lapsed, without question put.

KHILAFAT.

RAIPUR CITIZENS' MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, March 20.

An open air public meeting of the citizens of Raipur was held in the Victoria Park, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. C. M. Thacker. More than ten thousand persons were present. Resolutions supporting the Moslem demands in the Khilafat question and the Moslem deputation in England were proposed and seconded by prominent Hindus and Mohammedans. The resolutions have been wired to H. E. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State. A *hartal* was observed throughout the town on the 19th instant.

A correspondent writes:
The *hartal* was most successful at Silchar on the 19th instant. All shops remained closed and business suspended throughout the day.

The Second Khilafat was celebrated at Raipur. A public meeting was held and usual resolutions passed. In a meeting held on the 17th at Raipur a Khilafat Sub-Committee was formed with the Hon. Mr. C. M. Thackar as President and Messrs. Syed Asghar Ali and Syed Jamil Ahmad Rizni as Secretaries.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, 21.

Apropos of the Allahabad High Court Judgeship declined by Dr. Sapru it is undertood that the name of Mr. Gokul Prasad, the oldest vakil who was made an Advocate only last year has been recommended to the Local Government.

LABOUR AND THE COUNCIL.

SOME RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

(BY A YOUNG INDIAN.)

The discussion on the Hon. Mr. Kamat's and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe's resolutions on Labour question in the local Legislative Councils was instructive in more respects than one. It gave for the first time an opportunity to the capitalists and the Government to define publicly (and defend) their attitude and policy towards the Labour unrest. The fate of both the resolutions is an eloquent but sad comment on "all parties concerned." The Capitalists were not original but they—simplified the matters to the utmost by attributing everything to that hidden political agitator who must certainly be a veritable superman when we consider the figures about strikes given by Sir Thomas Holland in the Imperial Legislative Council and remember that the "Hidden Hand" had to stretch far and wide over the land. Sir Dinshaw Petit wanted to trust the destinies of industry to the Governor and confounded between an enquiry conducted by the Government (representing the public) and a Governor's interest and influence. When Sir Dinshaw denounced th elabourers for not organizing themselves he gave too much credit to them and too little to himself and his friends. Everyone deplores the unorganized state of Labour in Bombay except a rival organization like the Mill Owners' Association which would prefer a disorganized opponent because it would apparently have the advantage of collective bargaining and could resist the demands of the workers better.

A Capitalist Casterleagh.

It is not many days since Mr. J. B. Petit spoke in the vein of Casterleagh at the Indian Conference ridiculing the formation of unions. So our employers want to have it both ways. They blame Labour because it is unorganized and cannot make its demands known to the employer and at the same time they decry all efforts at organization as the wire-pulling of wicked plotters. But the inconsistency only reveals their lack of insight and forethought. If the mill-owners knew their own interests, they would be the first to work for such unions as the useless waste of precious time before and after the announcement of the terms of settlement during the last strike proves. But our capitalists are not necessarily—"Captains of industry" any more than our members of the Municipal Corporation are necessarily "City-Fathers" or our share-brokers, students of economics. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had not a good word to say for the Settlement Committee but he merely abused the social workers. Another honourable member wanted an all-India enquiry which was perhaps a contrast to Sir Thomas Holland's remarks on Mr. Jaffer's resolution when he had urged that it was more appropriately a matter for provincial than all-India enquiry as local conditions in India vary so greatly. Is not the circle complete thus?

A Handy Cry.

Mr. Kamat's resolution also dealt with the handling of strikes. Since the commencement of the last strike the "Times of India" had caught up the handy and popular cry of "arbitration boards" consisting of men who either by class or by sympathy are with the privileged classes. But the paper had to perform a notable *volte face* in acknowledging at last that strong unions were an essential condition of such boards. Yet it must not be lost sight of that any system of arbitration that is compulsory and takes away from the worker his right to strike will be a grave blunder. If in the West, Labour has at length secured and preserved a decent standard of life and is preparing to take over the governance of the Commonwealth in its hands it is due to its right to strike. To force a workman to renounce this weapon is to deprive him of the only freedom he possesses. No one is so much behind the times in Europe and America as to think of abolishing the Trade Unions. Yet most of our Capitalists who are incorporating in our midst all the evils of modern industrialism hold up their hands in horror at the thought of organized Labour troubles as a slavish imitation of Western methods!

Sir D. Petit on "Human Touch."

Only in one respect did Sir Dinshaw Petit clear up the air. Every subjects tends to develop its special platitudes and industry is no exception to the rule. Nothing has produced such a good effect in recent discussions on Labour problems as the platitude about "human touch." Sir Narayan Chandaverker was its well-intentioned originator while the "Times of India," which could not understand what it meant, consoled itself with the reflection that it meant philanthrophic institutions for welfare work like Currimbhai and Tata Institutes! When Sir Thomas Holland also ended with a peroration embodying this philosophy, Mr. Kamat could not resist the temptation of mentioning it in the Council. Sir Dinshaw thereupon pointedly retorted that it was impossible for a man like him who "managed" five to six mills to come in personal contact with several thousand "hands" and that like all intelligent Capitalists he was ruling them through a hierarchy of "managers and superintendents." There is no fact in the modern industrial system more remarkable than this that in large business enterprises the consciousness of co-operation is lost between the employers and the employed and personal ties have relaxed or disappeared. Sir Dinshaw also asked whether employers meant share-holders or mill-agents possibly appealing to a lost sense of association among the share-holders of modern business concerns and meaning to convey a hint that investments of the great share-holding public implied that its claims upon Labour were in the nature of a mortgage. The share-holder is as much a parasite of the Capitalist regime and as much interested in keeping down Labour as the mill-agent who performs the sort of "brain-work" which brings him Rs. 100 within twenty minutes.

Ir Ibrahim's Prudence.

From Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's speech one inferred that the Government are so busy sympathising with Labour that they have no time to do anything else. Sir Ibrahim seemed to think that this was an inopportune time to re-open an enquiry in a difficult one had been settled at least temporarily. This is a plea that reminds one of the "presence of mind" of the musician in the story who when the theatre was on fire asked the audience to be calm and to sit quiet till the whole of the theatre was burnt down and all perished. So our rulers mean to sit with folded hands till another disastrous strike paralyses the industry of the country. Another point which Sir Ibrahim touched upon was the vice of drink in our labourers and he referred to the increase of excise revenue in Bombay as a proof of it. No intelligent man who calls himself a democrat denies that many workmen are dirty, drunken, ignorant and prejudiced—that they are heirs to the peculiar ills of poverty and slavery. But reformation is more important than denunciation. To refuse higher wages to the men and thus to refuse them a chance of better life on such grounds is stupid as well as cruel—the more so when it is remembered that such denunciation is fashionable mostly among people who frequent not liquor shops but bars and do not gamble except at the share bazar and the race-course. The argument sreminds one of the plea of the Government of India in their resolution in reply to the late Mr. R. C. Dutt that leniency in assessment would encourage transfer of land to money-grabbing Mahajans or, as the landlords of the old school put it, "squeeze tenants well in order to prevent them, poor things, from getting into bad ways!" So masters mean to overwork and underpay their men (and not to educate them) out of mercy for them. But even thus put the case is hopeless if anyone cares to glance at the figures given by Mr. G. K. Deodhar in his report of his enquiry and bears in mind that the vice is greatly exaggerated and exploited for other ends.

The Moral.

In a word, the discussion has shown how most of the Capitalists who spoke on either resolutions failed to recognise their human and social obligations and how completely they and the Government are out of touch with the true nature of the problem. A committee of enquiry and honorary visitors were wanted to find out what everybody talks about but no one sufficiently realises. But as the Government and the employers also wanted to talk on, they resisted and allowed the public, as Principal Paranjpye said, to draw its own conclusions. Both the proposals were so modest and so small and the hue and cry raised on it so vain that the honourable members might well have exclaimed with Sam Weller "so much for so little as the Charity Boy said when he came to the end of the alphabet."

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, In reference to the letter of your correspondent, "An Aggrieved" on the shortcomings of some doctors here, permit me to say that while your correspondent no doubt exaggerates a god deal, being evidently under a deep feeling of recent grief, he has certainly shown that some practitioner are more actuated by the greed of money than actual interest to their unfortunate patients. As a practitioner of more than twenty years experience in this city, I hope you will allow me to say what, in my opinion is responsible for this state of things in Bombay:—1st. The Dispensary practice is the most objectionable form of medical practice in Bombay. It degrades the medical man to a mere medicine vendor and it robs the pharmaceutical chemist of his legitimate dues. I have had experience of medical practice abroad and where I come from the law prevents the doctor from dispensing his own drugs except under exceptional circumstances.

2nd. No free consultation should be given. It cheapens the doctor, gives him more work than he possibly can do well, as it is not possible for any medical man to carefully examine or prescribe for scores of patients in a few minutes. Many well to do patients do not fell backward to avail themselves of this cheap treatment, in fact, they feel quite astonished when they are asked to pay the consulting fee. This is not fair to the doctor, and patients should not complain when they do not receive in a dispensary the care their case requires.

3rd. Many doctors in Bombay, make their patients pay in other ways. For instance daily medicines are given and unnecessary drugs are given to the patients to swell their bills. Some doctors here are known to prescribe as many as eight or nine medicines to a patient with a trifling ailment. This is how it is done:—Mixture No .1 to be taken ½ an hour before meals, mixture No. 2 10 minutes' after. Bill No. 1 hour after. Liniment No. 1 to apply on the upper extremities, Liniment No. 2 to the lower extremeties, Mouth wash No. I to be used before meals, No. 2 after meals. Mixture No. 3 to be taken at bed time and No. 4 early in the morning, etc. Some even prescribe hair oil, powders to be mixed with poultices, etc. It is well-known that some of the richest medical men here have enriched themselves in this manner. A few even sell their own patent medicines. This is a disgrace to the medical profession and I for one never associate with such medical men.

4th. Some medical men accept more visits they can conveniently do. The result is that patients are kept waiting, hasty examination is made a serious blunders are committed. It visit more than 15 patients a day, attends his dispensary and finds time for his meals, etc., yet some medical men accepts as many as 25 or 30 visits a day and boast that they examine as many as a hundred patients in their dispensary.

I agree with your correspondent that a spirit of commercialism does exist here in the medical profession to the great shame of this noble profession. You will find some medical men in Bombay scribbling prescriptions in their dispensary till 11 p.m. and then they complain that they are the slaves of their patients.

The medical profession in India will never be a liberal, noble and respected profession as long as the disgraceful practice of keeping dispensary where free examinations are given and unnecessary drugs are sold to ignorant patients.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S PATRONAGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When, on Thursday of last week, I read in my "Bombay Chronicle" a statement occupying more than a page, showing recent new Bombay Government appointments to which Europeans had been posted, I assumed, as I think many of our readers must have assumed, that this would shortly be followed by a similar statement in your columns setting forth in the same way the recent appointments to which Indians had been posted. In the absence of such a second statement much of the interest which might attach to the first statement, and, particularly to your editorial comments thereon, was necessarily lost. In your issue of this day's date, whilst revert ing to the subject editorially, under the heading "Bombay Government's Patronage:—II," you still omit to furnish your readers with any means of comparing the list of European appointments which you criticised, with any list of Indian appointments. Is this quite in accordance with the traditions of journalistic fair-play, or with the journalistic policy of enabling readers to judge for themselves of the subject criticised?

The subject of to-day's article, however, will surely leave most of your readers, as it leaves me, more than ever at a loss, and quite unable to form any opinion as to the justice or general drift of your criticism. The article shows (a) that an unnamed Indian gentleman has endeavoured to obtain a Government appointment in the Indian Forest Service; (b) that his attempt was not successful; (c) that three other gentlemen (European) have been posted to appointments in this service; and (d) that the gentleman who was unsuccessful in his application thinks it "funny" that the selected applicants should "have preference over me."

It will no doubt be assumed that you have evidence before you justifying the application to these apparent facts of such condemnatory words as: "racical nepotism of the worst type"; "jobbery"; "the scandalousness of the injustice";; and your reference to the "obviously inferior qualifications" of the gentlemen to whom posts were given. But, Sir, the point to which I desire to draw attention is that your editorial aricle presents no particle of that evidence to your readers, who, therefore, are left quite in the dark in this matter. I venture to submit that this is not quite fair to readers of "The Chronicle," and to ask, Sir, that we may be furnished, (a) with a full list of Indian appointments covering the ground covered by your list of European appointments; and (b) with the actual evidence upon which the three appointments to the Forest Service and the non-appointment of your correspondent show "scandalous injustice," and "racial nepotism of the worst type"; with evidence of the "obviously inferior qualifications" of the gentlemen appointed.— I am, Sir, Yours, etc.

A. J. DAWSON.

Old Government House,

Parel, March, 24.

[We have great pleasure in publishing Major Dawson's letter. Major Dawson entirely misses the point of our comments which were based on the Indian demand—and it is a very old demand—that public services should be "Indianised" and that the selection of non-Indians should be limited to those exceptional cases where, after due efforts, it is found that Indians with the necessary qualifications are not available. In the articles to which Major Dawson refers we asked Government whether the posts in questions were publicly advertised, both in India and in England, and whether an opportunity was given to qualified Indian candidates as well to compete for them. That question remains unanswered and, as we showed in our article yesterday, in the particular case of the appointment in the Forest Service, the application of the Indian candidate was not considered, for the reason that only "young Europeans" were wanted. Major Dawson's request for the publication of "the full list of Indian appointments" is wholly beside the point, being based on the assumption—which no Indian can accept—that Europeans "as Europeans" have a right to a proportionate share of appointments in the public services of this country. India will welcome—India will need—for many years to come Europeans in her public services, but their claim to service must be based on their own individual exceptional merits and not on the fact that they belong to "the ruling race."—Editor "B. C."]

AN IRISH RISING?

GERMAN SECRET SERVICE BEHIND MOVEMENT?

NOTICE OF QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

Mr. Clemen Edwards has given notice that he will ask in the Commons whether Government has received information of an Irish rising to take place on April 5th and simultaneous risings in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow and further whether the Navy has seized arms and ammunition from Germany and whether the German Secret Service is behind the movement.

AN IRISH TRAGEDY.

MURDER OF MAYOR OF CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. March 24.

Repliyng in the Commons to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he had no furher information regarding the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked if shortly after the crime a number of soldiers visited the residence and insisted on examining the whole premises despite the protests of bereaved relatives. He inquired if that was in order to destroy evidence. (Loud cries of "Monstrous" "Withdraw").

Mr. Macpherson replied reflecting general resentment at the latter part of the question. It was a monsrous suggestion to condemn the soldiers, who were mere'y acting on orders.

Mr. MacVeigh:—A police murder.

Mr. Macpherson said that if authorities had not entered on the scene, the accusation would have been made that the British Government did not attempt to detect the murderer, because the deceased was Sinn Feiner. A thorough search was made in order to discover the evidence likely to trace the murderers.

(Earlier messages referring to above have not been received till the time of going to press.)

THE NATIONAL WEEK

ORGANISE COLLECTIONS.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees.

"Kindly arrange your province, all districts, tehsils, village collection, funds, Jallianwalla National Week 6th to 13th April memorial, Amritsar per Gandhijee's appeal. Ten lakhs required, time short, earnest urgent efforts needed. Organise reliable, influential, collection committees, fix fee meetings, 6th, 12th, and 13th. April. Arrange collect funds daily door to door. Request Press all over country both English and vernacular to co-operate and assist in every way."

MESSRS. TILAK, PATEL AND KHAPARDE IN AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 24.

Lokmanya Tilak, Messrs Patel and Khaparde arrived here this morning. They are the guests of Mr. Gaurishanker Bhargava. They leave this place to-morrow morning.

U. S. SYMPATHY FOR IRISH ASPIRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has adopted by 38 votes to 36 the reservation to Peace Treaty reaffirming sympathy with the Irish aspirations and hoping that the time is at hand when Ireland will have Government of her own choosing.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Building—the Hon. Mr. Nigel Paton presiding, when resolutions adopting and confirming the report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1919, thanking the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Out-going Committee for their able conduct of affairs of the Chamber during the past year, electing Sir H. Froe'and, Messrs. A. K. Gruham, H. P. Hebblethwaite, J. J. Murray, A. J. Raymond, H. G. Weber and C. H. Wilson members of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1920, re-electing Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the current year and electing Messrs A. H Froom and H. P. W. Macnaughten, Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year, were unanimously passed.

BEWARE OF SOCIALIST GOVT!

PLEA FOR NEW PARTY.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. March 24.

In the course of his speech at the conference with Coalition Liberals to-day, Mr. Lloyd George urged the desirability of strengthening the existing Coalition by a more effective organisation. He also appealed for co-operation of Independent Liberals, whose whole policy was similar to that of Coalitin Liberals. He pointed out that neither Liberals nor Conservatives as parties, were likely to command a majority at the elections and, therefore the probable alternative would be a feeble Socialalist Government at the mercy of its extremists. It was a question not of Liberals coalescing, but of with whom they should coalesce. He asserted that the Socialist goal was common ownership. This was a common danger, against which the Libera's and Conservatives, whose accepted doctrine was the belief in private property as the most potent incentive for wealth and well-being of the community must fight.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. March 24.

Speaking at Worthing in support of Mr. Lloyd George's plea for closer connection between Liberals and Unionists, Mr. Bonar Law said that one result of war had been that old political parties were encountering new conditions and were now facing new issues, not from a partisan standpoint but on their merits. He dwelt on the desirability of association of interests, whereby differences could be avoided as regards filling bye-election vacancies.

"COMBATING ENTIRE LABOUR MOVEMENT."

The Labour officials, interviewed with reference to the Premier's appeal, consider that the Premier is endeavouring to weld the whole of the employing class with a view to combating the entire Labour movement.

MR. ASQUITH DECLINES INVITATION.

Mr. Asquith declined the invitation to attend Mr. Lloyd George's conference with the Coalition Liberals.

"DARKEST AND MOST FORMIDABLE MENACE."

MR. CHURCHILL'S DENUNCIATION OF SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

Mr. Churchill has issued a vigorous manifesto calling on the non-Socialist parties to unite to combat the Socialist party, "arrogating to itself the name of Labour." He declares that Socialism is the darkest and most formidable menace, with which now that the German militarism has been crushed the British civilisation is confronted.

Mr. Churchill points out that the Unionist Party has lost the support of a powerful portion of the Press and is also disturbed by democratic measures demanded by the changing conditions, while Liberals are divided throughout the country on personal grounds. He asserts that no gulf of principle at present divides the non-Socialist forces in Britain, while Socialism involves enthronement of Communistic despotism embodying domination of a single class over the whole Commonwealth.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES.

A correspondent writes: The Indian Industrial Stores, Ltd, intends to deal mainly in all consumable articles which are commonly used both of Indian and foreign manufacture. It offers to sell to its members goods (with a few exceptions viz., of articles of luxuries such as motors, jewellery, furniture etc). at Cost price. The membership of the Company is divided into four classes, and fees of Rs. 6 "for individual and families" and Rs. 2 for a "labourer" are such as will attract to company a large number of clientele.

REVRSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 25th of March, 1920, will be as follows:—

For immediate Telegraphic transfers 2s. 5 31/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic transfers 2s. 6 1/32d. per rupee.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended a Committee meeting of the Infants Welfare Scheme at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the Officers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers at dinner at their mess at Colaba, on Wednesday.

The Lady Wenlock, Lieut. H. R. Brand, R. N., Captain D. Powell and Captain C. J. Brigg have arrived at Government House.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Delhi for Benares on Wednesday.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PASSPORT.

MR. MONTAGU NOT RECOMMENDING.

STANDING ON BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

Replying in the Commons to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Fisher stated that the report of Hunter Committee would be published as soon as possible, but not before the Commons had adjourned for Easter. He also stated that Mr. Montagu refused to recommend Mr. Horniman for a passport to India, so long as the Government of Bombay considered it necessary to enforce the order against him.

GARRISON AT HODEIDAH.

STILL RETAINED AT DESIRE OF INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Hamar Greenwood stated that the garrison at Hodeidah had been reduced to an Indian battalion, which was at present retained at the desire of the inhabitants.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the continued decline in prices has been due to the large amounts of melted coin offered to the buyers on the China account and uncertainty, owing to the vacillations of the American exchange. The smart rally to-day was due to the support from New York.

PARIS COAL STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

PARIS.—The coal strike has ended. The Government arbitration was accepted.

HIGH COURT VAKILS' EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to join my voice with that of the "failed candidate" who has ventured to raise his feeble voice of protest against the hard task set by the Bombay High Court for those who aspire to come out with success in the High Court Pleaders' examination. I am neither a failed candidate nor one who has any idea at all of appearing for that examination but as one who is aware of the impossibly high qualifications expected of a candidate who ventures to appear for that examination and the merciless slaughter that has been going on from year to year, I cannot help attempting to express my cordial sympathy with the unfortunates.

A candidate preparing for the High Court Pleaders' examination has in one year to go through all the subjects which are set for the two years' LL.B. course. In addition to this he has to secure 60 per cent. of the total number of marks for a bare pass. In these circumstances one would naturally expect the examiners to be a little lenient in the matter of the valuation of answer papers or that the Board of Examiners would take a fairly liberal view when publishing their final decision. Unfortunately what with the meagre percentage of passes, which I am told has rarely gone beyond a 7 per cent., one is almost forced to despair of leniency or liberalism. However, it is never too late to mend and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Board of Examiners would lend a merciful ear to the pleadings of the failed candidate and issue an additional list of successful candidates this year. A declaration to the effect that these candidates who have secured 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, if not the 50 per cent. suggested by the "failed candidate," are successful, would, I am sure, be hailed with joy and gratitude by hundreds of the disappointed.—Yours, etc.,

A KEEN SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

LECTURE TO THIRSTY STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish in your widely-read paper the evasive answer given by an educational inspector to the Sagramji High School students humble request for water.

When the students requested him to forward their humble application to H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, the inspector gave a most discouraging reply evincing the morbid callousness of misanthrope. With the pretended serenity of an armchair philosopher, he preached to the students the glory of patience. But we would like to know how far our philosopher-inspector can remain without pure water and can control the natural inclinations.—Yours, etc.,

KATHIAWADI.

Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee acts as the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, vice Sir Lancelot Sanderson granted furlough.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS' PROGRAMME

NOT TO VOTE FOR BRAHMINS.

TO CAPTURE ALL SEATS IN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRAS, March 23.

At a meeting of non-Brahmins held in the "Justice" office, Mr. Rangaswami Mudaliar delivered a lecture on the non-Brahmins' programme, Dewan Bahadur P. Theyagaraya Chetty presiding. The chairman asked the audience to swear that they would not help the political Brahmin, that they would not vote for the Brahmin and that they would see that everyone of 65 seats was captured by non-Brahmins.

A HOUSE BLOWN UP.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF EXPLOSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

A terrific explosion took place at midnight yesterday in a house in Malanga Lane. The house is owned by a young man named Lakshmi Mitter. Last night he and his family retired upstairs, while his three servants occupied a room downstairs where the explosion occurred without the slightest warning. The whole floor was blown into the air entombing three servants two of whom were killed instantly, while the other was seriously injured. It is presumed the disaster is due to the explosion of accumulation of gas in a disused well over which the building was erected 30 years ago. The Police, however, came to the conclusion that it was due to the explosion of a gas pipe that runs underneath the flooring of the room.

STORY OF AN UNDERGROUND VAULT.

OPIUM DEN AND OUTFIT FOR FORGING 10 RE. NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, the police prosecuted Faridin, a Peshawari, about whom a marvellous story of an underground vault was given. It was stated that some time ago the excise Department raided a house near the temple of Jagannath, near the Mint and in course of their investigation the officers were led to a room on the ground floor which looked dark and dingy. Nothing was found on the floor but some officer took it to his head to tap the floor a portion of which sounded hollow. The floor was excavated when a pit covering was discovered. On the covering being lifted, the raiding party found an underground chamber, which excited much surprise. A ladder was found handy and discending into the vault the party found some opium and an outfit for forging ten-rupee currency notes. Information was sent to the police and investigation was jointly taken up by the Excise Police and Police officials. Accused was sent up on different charges but after discussion it was decided that there would be joint enquiry preparatory to the commitment of accused to sessions.

INTERESTING COMPANY SUIT.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED "ALLURING PROSPECTUS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 23.

At the High Court, Justice Buckland is engaged in hearing a suit brought by one Bhimraj Bahadur against the Oriental Navigation Company, one of the newly started companies in Calcutta, of which Messrs. Banco and Company are the Managing Agents. The suit was for an order that the register of members of the defendant company be rectified by removing the plaintiff's name from it, as an alleged holder of 10,000 shares, and the defendant company be ordered to return Rs. 10,000 paid by the plaintiff in respect of those shares alleged to have been allotted to him and Rs. 2,500 by way of damages and for costs. It was alleged the plaintiff applied for shares being induced by an alluring prospectus issued by the defendant Company. The plaintiff then learnt that some of original Directors had resigned, and wanted back his money which was refused. After issues had been framed, evidence was gone into. The hearing is proceeding.

C. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED IN MAY.

The Secretary of the 8th Provincial Conference, Saugor Cantonment, wires:—

The eighth Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar that was to be held at Saugor during the Easter holidays, has been postponed to the 17th, 18th and 19th May, 1920, owing to the outbreak of plague in the city.

The official value of the rupee in French India has been brought down to five francs thirty-eight centimes.

The Second Khaliphat Day was enthusiastically observed at Kathor, Farukhabad, Hyderabad and other places.

DURBAR AT SHILLONG.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 23.

At a Durbar in Government House, Shillong, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the course of his address, said: "In the field of politics new times new manners, new methods are before you. But whatever crisis may develop, whatever strange and unexpected situation may suddenly arise, I appeal to you all to conduct your political warfare exactly as you would do if the King himself were present, in your assembly, and were called upon you in his own voice, called upon you as loyal subjects of his Throne to work for the large interest of general good, and not for petty interest of a person or a party. Such we know is the earnest personal wish of the King, and to every true Briton and every true India, the personal wish of the King is the highest of all laws.

SITUATION ON FRONTIER.

MALIKS' ATTEMPT TO COMPLY WITH OUR TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANIGURA, March, 17.

The extended period generously granted to the Mahsuds within which to surrender the remainder of the rifles demanded is close. While the Maliks are believed to be making honest attempts to persuade their followers to comply with our terms—and there is little doubt of their sincerity seeing that the Maliks would be the heaviest sufferers, should punitive operations be resumed—it would be idle to attempt to predict what the outcome will be, for a trifling disagreement between two sections or two Maliks may supervene at the last moment and the whole matter may be cast back into the melting pot.

LABOUR TROUBLE AGAIN.

CLOSURE OF MADRAS MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 23.

The mill-hands of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills suddenly ceased work at noon to-day and the management has been compelled to close down the mills.

EXCISE SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your comments in your issue of the 17th instant, in the Notes of the Day, under the heading "False Analogy", I request you to publish the following few lines.

It must be within the memory of your readers that a number of editorials and correspondence appeared in your valuable paper under the head "Excise Scandal."

It was through the good offices of Mr. Macdonald, the Assistant Commissioner of Excise that Government should have thought it proper to enter into a *private arrangement* with a European firm, viz., Messrs. Carew and Co., departing from the principle laid down by the Excise Committee of 1905 followed invariably hitherto of inviting tenders so as to secure competition. Another very salutary principle of not giving more than one contract to one firm was also departed from, and thus the Uran Distillers were ousted, some of whom were in the business for well-nigh a century. The Government persistently declined to give the Uran Distillers more than 15 annas per proof gallon and granted the contract to Messrs. Carew and Co. at Re. 1 per gallon, and still more favourable terms in respect of flavoured brands.

Mr. Macdonald's object was apparent on the face of it, he took the course of ruining the old Uran Distillers who did not fall in with his views. Their claim for compensation for the loss of their entire business was emphatically repudiated by the Government. But this time Providence proved mightier than Mr. Macdonald as the prices for the machinery went high and the Uran Distillers were saved a great disaster.

Your readers must be very well aware, that how in spite of unheard-of and unprecedented facilities given by the Abkari authorities to this European firm, there was a great delay and shortage in supplying liquor to Bombay and mofussil shop-keepers for months and the Excise Department conveniently overlooked and connived at the miserable failure of this favourite firm. So far as I am aware, the shop-keepers have not been refunded the loss incurred owing to the failure of this firm. When the Government ignored all the legal and moral claims of the distillers it was then predicted in so many distinct terms, the grave danger of giving away the contract to one individual firm, which in time to come may monopolize the trade and dictate its own terms. Those worst fears have been partly realised within a very short period, and the poor Indian taxpayers must pay the penalty. The question is, would our benign Government have shown similar partiality to those Uran Distillers, under similar circumstances, considering the fact that they would not even entertain their moral claim to compensation only some six years after they were *compelled* by Government to spend about twelve lakhs to improve their plant?

The official conscience is highly elastic and their sense of justice, equity and good conscience is easily awakened when a European firm has suffered loss in a new venture.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MISTRY.

Bombay, March 19.

TO COMBAT EPIDEMICS.

WORK OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

On Friday the 12th instant, a meeting of representatives of the Voluntary Association who have undertaken to co-operate with the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality at the time of epidemics, was held at the Corporation Hall, under the presidency of Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Health Officer, and Dr. Sorabji, his Assistant, were present at the meeting. Dr. Mrs. Hilla Banaji Bathiboi, Messrs. Ananthram Vaikuntram and Dayaram V. Mehta on behalf of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Prof. MacKenzie and Mr. Hanley on behalf of the Wilson College, Messrs. Falcherkar, S. N. Patil and Bole on behalf of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Mr. B. G. Parelkar on behalf of the People's Union, Mr. S. D. Navalkar and Dr. Daji on behalf of the Municipal Reform Association, Dr. Nunan and Mr. B. V. Ved on behalf of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Messrs. Panthaki Bharucha, Guzdar and Capt. Kapadia on behalf of St. John's Ambulance, Brigade (Parsi Division), Messrs. Laud, Kotwane and Dr. Vazkari on behalf of the Radiant Club, Mr. Nane on behalf of Bombay Presidency Students' Federation and Messrs. S. Saldanha and Coelho on behalf of St. Anthony's League, were present at the meeting. After some discussion among the members of the different institutions about the course to be adopted in case of future epidemics, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That an Association entrusted with a territorial division should be responsible for the whole of the population of that division—irrespective of caste or creed.

2. The question of allotment of units were agreed that the Secretaries of the various Associations should meet together to settle the allotment among themselves.

3. Agreed that the temporary hospitals should be under the entire management of the Voluntary Committees; and that the Secretaries of the various Associations should be invited to offer for the four hospitals proposed.

4. Agreed that after the allotment of the units, the Associations should be invited to arrange for the services of the necessary number of qualified medical practitioners and that the Corporation should be asked to sanction an allowance of Rs. 15 per day for 3 hours work, the exact hours being fixed by the local committees.

MADRAS KIDNAPPING SCARE SUBSIDES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 23.

The kidnapping scare has considerably subsided owing to the great vigilance of the City Police who patrolled the city all day and night yesterday. There was an emergency meeting of the Corporation of Madras at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to draw up a leaflet in English and in the vernaculars for distribution broadcast and to proclaim by beat of tom-tom that there was no truth in the wild rumours afloat regarding children being kidnapped.

"NAGARS AND STATE SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I am sorry that Mr. Tairsee has not yet terminated the attacks on Nagardom, even though I had convincingly cited certificates of higher and better authorities than Mr. Tairsee. He spells the word Nagar with a double "g" for the purpose of separating "Nag" and "gar" and then the first word denote a serpent. He calls Nagar statesmen as those having serpentine policy. It is the grossest ignorance of the Sanskrit language which makes Mr. Tairsee draw the inference that Nagar means a serpent. The word Nagar comes from the Sanskrit work "Nagar" which means a city and as a city had a more or less civilization about it. Nagar always means a civilized man.

The direct etymological meaning is twisted by Mr. Tairsee in a roundabout and ignorant way by the additional word "g" solely on his own authority or as I may say according to Mr. Tairsee's own personal dictionary. It is needless to write much in reply upon this exhibition of Mr. Tairsee's ignorance of the most natural etymological and well-known meaning of the word "Nagar."

Mr. Tairsee says that the certificates given by Messrs. ——— "are discounted to nothingness and that they were given by parties who were interested in dealing with Nagardom." This is rather derogatory to the reputed names of all the gentlemen named above. All these gentlemen belonging to different communities were highly able and impartial politicians, had the broad outlook of statesmanship and it surely does not become Mr. Tairsee to ascribe to them the narrow-minded motive he suggests.

Mr. Tairsee gives his opinion empirically. He does not care to look into history and records of the past administration when a Nagar was at its head, but he is anxious to give out his own dogmatic assertions about the community, twisting the real issue in whatever way he likes. Can he show me a single record where can be found the words: "None but the born Nagars need apply"? This phrase is simply an offspring of his own reckless imagination and chimerical ideas. I think it is better to conclude here rather than to give explanations and bye-explanations to the figment of Mr. Tairsee's imagination.

If Mr. Tairsee is justified in spelling the word "Nagar" with an additional letter 'g, I think I am also justified in spelling his name as "Tear-see" which means he is a man who first tears a thing and then sees it rather than to take a comprehensive view of the whole situation.

In political matters a politician is required to take a comprehensive view of the whole situation. To tear the situation so as to make fragments of a component whole is no sound policy.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, March 24.

CONSTANTINOPLE THE HEART OF ISLAM.

(Continued from page 9.)

foundations and monuments in Stamboul. To drive us hence is not a service to civilisation Europe cannot come to so unjust a decision as to turn the Turks out of Stamboul. These are not the only proofs of the civilisation of the Turks. Centuries ago the Turks who held the Sultanate in Egypt built lovely Mosques embellished with self-same ornaments still to be seen to-day.

To-day we have seen in the newspapers that some of the victorious Powers are in favour of the Turks. They say that Stamboul should remain Turkish. This Goverament also has a moral sovereignty. Stamboul is not only the Turkish capital, it is the seat of the Khilafat of the whole Islamic world. Their Khalifah is here. To drive the Khalifah out from there would make a painful impression upon Muslims everywhere. If that impression is not seen to-day, in the future men will see its ill-effects. It is capable of striking those who are now busy drawing the map of the world. Those effects will destroy the peace of Europe, will cause the rulers to repeat, and make their names the scorn of history and humanity. (Four lines erased by censor.)

An English-loving nation.

. . . I do not think it. There is no such English-loving nation as the Turks. In the first days of the Constitution, what love and enthusiasm did this nation show for England! Therefore I do not think it. Then there is a more important question. It is that of Mr. Lloyd George's own words. During this war he said that Thrace, Constantinople, and Anatolia were the homelands of the Turks. That Mr. Lloyd George said. There are other utterances of his to the same effect. This is a pledge. Therefore this pledge affects the honour of Mr. Lloyd George. Not only that. He spoke as representing the English Government and people; and, especially since he pronounced the words officially, the honour of the English Government and people is directly pledged.

The French to-day are showing great magnanimity. They are speaking the truth . . They proclaim that Stamboul must of necessity belong to the Turks. Therefore the contentions of the Greks and the Armenians are absolutely unacceptable. We are united: in such questions among us there can be no division or disguises. Only agreement wins to sovereign power. We Turks cannot live without Thrace, Stamboul, and Anatolia. Those who would drive us thence will have to pass by trampling on our women, our weak folk, and children Turkey does not live without Stamboul.

Ladies and gentlemen, while the war was still in progress, those same French and English and Italians said: "We are fighting for justice and humanity, to deliver the wronged, and lift the yoke from off the neck of the oppressed." Nations which have that ideal cannot surely desire the destruction of Turkey. (Loud and vehement applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, in order to be in a position to solve an external problem which concerns us, we must be agreed among ourselves. At the period of the decline of the Byzantine Empire, in that place of worship (pointing to the Mosque of Aya Sofia) men and corporations were engaged in bloody strife for precedence. Whereas we, assembled here in sight of that sacred Mosque, run no such danger. If what they want is a united body, they themselves are condemned by their own history.

Wilson's Fourteenth Point.

Look at Mr. Wilson's Fourteenth Point. America, by that Fourteenth Point, intended to put out the fire of war. The President of America conceded to all nations the right of existence; how, then, can he allow it to be said that we should be excluded from that right? (Cries of "True!" "True!")

We are not an imperialistic nation. We are an entirely democratic nation, claiming only the right to live. We attack nobody. It is true that for three centuries we have been continually involved in war, but those wars were waged by us in self-defence. We only wish to dwell in our homelands, secure from all aggression. Oh, to know what rest is! Oh, to live in peace! It is true that, owing to the faults of certain persons, the military power of this Government in lands like Irak and Yemen has been annihilated. Yet, while Anatolia remained in a ruinous state, Wilcocks was sent to rebuild Mesopotamia. That shows that, whatever they may say, we had some care for lands outside the Turkish zone. Upon the other hand, we see a king set up in the Hejaz. Among these sacred Mosques I am ashamed to speak the word. (Four lines deleted by censor.)

Let all Europe hear it!

But our eyes are on no other land. We only want the home of our fathers. The Conference, eschewing this or that seductive falsehood, should look upon the truth which stares them in the face, and should decree that the Turks shall live on Turkish soil and that Constantinople shall be left to them.

A woman's appeal.

Then Naquyeh Hanum, a highly learned Turkish lady, spoke as follows:—

Peace be upon you, old and young men, women, and children of a great historic empire, famed for centuries, assembled in the presence of the Mosques! Full of faith and high resolve in face of national disaster, I come before you as an individual Turkish woman. Brothers, our endurance is derided, our dignity is despised; it is considered that our merest rights may be taken from us. We must make it understood that, though the Turks are a nation who assail the rights of no one, they are a nation of whom no one may assail the rights. It is now fourteen months that we are in suspense. In that long period of waiting, while we acknowledge debt of gratitude to those nations whose public opinion ran in favour of us, we never imagined that the other nations would behave so tyrannously, striking at our very life.

Over Anatolia, which for something like a thousand years has been beloved as a mother-country by the Muslim world, the threat of sorrow and partition spreads a heavy cloud. And on the horizons of Stamboul, which without the Turks would hardly be an inhabited city, which in every corner is embellished by their Mosques, their minarets, their public schools, their public fountains, and their cemeteries. From an economic and political point view, it is impossible for us to give up Smyrna and Stamboul. Not only that. Stamboul is ours, therefore we cannot give it up. Because we love Stamboul with all our hearts, we cannot give it up. The women of the nation proved their love for it by making their sons' breasts its shield, when war was at its gates, in the battle of the Dardanelles.

Ladies and gentlemen (Efendilar), I speak to you as a woman of my country. Is there a single male among you who would forsake the shrines of Mohammed the Conqueror, of Sultan Salim, of Suleyman—those everlasting monuments of our ancestral fame; who would give up the resting-places of our dead? I do not think so. You will not go forth. You will not give them up. And we will stand by you. We will not quit your side. Women who have sacrificed the sons whom they love more than life for love of country will sacrifice their own lives for the sake of dear Stamboul, you may be sure.

The alternatives.

For five centuries the Ottoman Khilafat and Sultanate has been the defence of the Islamic world, and that defence has emanated from Stamboul. To-day on the whole globe millions upon millions of Muslims look to Stamboul with attachment. They have no other champion. They say that there shall be no other seat of the Khilafat but Stamboul.

Conceiving of no other sovereign Power save that of God, we ask for kindness and protection from Allah: it will not be in vain. Two ways lie open before us. One is to continue our history with honour. The other is to end our lives and to close our history simultaneously, making both eternal.—"Muslim Outlook" Feb. 19.

(*To be concluded.*)

"THE AGONY OF AMRITSAR."

THE REMEDY.

Mr. Ben Spoor writes in "India":—

A few years ago a book bearing the title "Deeds that Won the Empire" was published. Will a companion volume ever be issued on "Deeds that *lost* the Empire"?

At all events, the preface to such a history has already been written. In "The Agony of Amritsar" Mr. Horniman and Miss Normanton record actions and reveal policies which strike at the very roots of British stability. And unless there is a complete reversal of method in our government of India that country will be inevitably lost to the British Empire.

How curiously lacking in imagination the average Anglo-Indian mind must be! It seems impervious both to the teaching of history and the dictates of humanity. It still believes implicitly in rule by force, and thinks that the shooting down of a couple of thousand unarmed and defenceless persons is the surest way to peace and contentment.

Incompetency so tragic in its immediate and ultimate result, blindness so wilful, has rarely marked even the darkest pages of a country's misrule.

Obviously, those responsible must be removed from positions where they are a menace to British and Indian security alike. And for our national credit this should be done immediately.

But that in itself will not be enough. Until the Indian people are guaranteed elementary and inalienable human rights there can be no peace in India.

An immense responsibility rests on the British people at this hour. India, Egypt, Ireland are seething with unrest. The problem in each country is essentially the same. The spirit of Nationalism is surging up everywhere. It is demanding equality amongst nations and individuals. It can be suppressed no longer.

The use of machine-guns and bombing aeroplanes can no more affect the spiritual passion which sweeps on to Freedom than the word of an ancient king could stay the ocean tide.

Britain's responsibility, then, is to remove barriers rather than create them. Give India freedom and she will be in the future far more closely bound to Britain than ever she could be in a state of subjection. For she will be bound to us by ties of common interest and mutual respect.

The terrible story of Amritsar told in the pages of this pamphlet should be read by every man and woman who believes Britain has a contribution to make to the future progress of the world and who believes that contribution to be not the gospel of force but the spirit of equality and the faith of freedom.

CAPTAIN MATHEWS LEAVES FOR AKYAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Captain Mathews in Sopwith and Lieuts Parer and Macintosh in De Haviland 9 bound for Australia and Italians Fierrarin and Maseiro bound for Tokio left for Akyab this morning at about 7. Lieuts Parer and Macintosh came back shortly after owing to machine trouble.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on January 26 last:—

Inner Temple.—H. Rissik, B.A., Oxford; S. Jotikasthira, B.A., LL.B., Camb.

Middle Temple.—Wishwanath Ram Krishna Pandit, B.A.; Sheikh Mohammed Ehsanur-Rahman Kidwai, B.A.

Gray's Inn.—Sarat Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Calcutta Univ., a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court; Perungavur Krishnama Chari, B.A., Jesus Coll., Camb.

TURKISH TRAGEDY.

HOW JAPAN SEES IT.

It is rather difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy Japan's views on the Turkish question. This for more than one reason. Firstly, Reuter, on whom we have to depend for light on foreign affairs, has absolutely ignored to supply this country Japanese views on this most important problem. Secondly, the English papers that are received in this country from Japan, are mostly those conducted by European and American gentlemen, and reflect more the views of editors than those of the citizens.

"Asian Review."

We would have continued to be in the dark as to what the denizens of the land of "the Rising Sun", feel on this momentous matter, had not Monday's mail brought us a copy of a new periodical, called the "Asian Review." This is an English monthly, managed and edited by Japanese. It is issued by the "Kokuryu-Kai", one of the most popular and influential associations of the country, which, in the words of Viscount Nagamote Okabe, of the Privy Council, "has always taken time by the forelock and acted as leaders of the nation." The views expressed by such a journal, can reasonably be taken as representative of a vast number of citizens.

Premier's Pledges.

The "Asian Review" recalls the profuse promises of Mr. Lloyd George in regard to Turkey that were made "when the Allies were having a hard time during the last war", and remarks: "These statements, coming as they did from the chief spokesman of Britain, created a profound belief on our minds that at the time of the Peace Conference Turkey would at least be given the same treatment as the other small States of Europe. We also entertained the hope that in view of the spiritual relations existing between the eighty million Indian Mahomedan subjects of Britain and the Sultan, Great Britain, out of deference to the feelings of her Moslem subjects and in order not to alienate them from their attachment to the British rule, would use her influence with the Allies for securing Turkey a just and impartial treatment. It is, however, a rude awakening to us to find that Turkey is about to be evicted from Europe once for all."

Ejectment.

The journal with a feeling of warmth says that if the proposal, to eliminate the Turks altogether from Europe and disintegrate the great Turkish nation, "whose legions at one time knocked at the gates of Central and Western Europe", is carried out, it "will be in direct conflict with all canons of political and international morality."

Where Is Self-Determination?

If self-determination could be applied to the case of Poles, Czechs, etc., according to the "Asian Review", there is no reason why it should not be applied to Turks as well, "who are not a white inferior to the former in any respect." "Or are we to understand", asks the journal, "that there is one standard of justice for Christians and another for Mahomedans? We have heard of one standard of justice for the whites and another for the coloured. But now we are going to have the edifying spectacle of one standard of justice for Christians and another for non-Christians."

Peace Conference's Whirlwinds.

After pointing out the danger of the "miscarriage of justice", involved in Turkey's ejectment from Europe, the journal concludes:—"We hope that the Allies, store of statesmanship is not yet bankrupt, and that they will realise the gravity of the situation which would be created in the Moslem world, if Turkey were crippled in the proposed way. The last war was fought to end all future wars. But we regret to have to say that the action of the Allies at the Peace Conference is sowing seeds of many whirlwinds, the harvest of which they will have to reap later on. Our hearts go out in full sympathy to our Turkish friends in their impending calamities. To them we counsel prudence and patience. The time is fast approaching when the world will be reconstructed on a new basis of 'real' humanity and justice—not the sham ones of the present and of the past which are and were nothing, but camouflages for the purpose of promoting the selfish interests of the parties uttering them—when the artificial barriers of race, colour, creed and class will be swept off the face of the earth, and when this world of ours will really be made at a fit place for all human beings to live in. Then our Turkish friends will also have their proper places allotted them by the 'real' humanity and justice which the fake humanity and justice are about to deprive them of."

A Nagpur message dated March 23, says:—

The local "Maharastra" announces that the Political Agent's orders deporting three citizens of the Rajnandgan Feudatory State for having formed a league to help labourers who were on strike have been withdrawn by the local Government and that the deportees have returned to their respective homes.

The Governor of Pondicherry left for Yanaon last week. It is stated that he will go to Simla where he will meet his Excellency the Viceroy and confer on the question of the cession of Chandernagore and Yanaon to British Government and the enlargement of Pondicherry.

GLEANINGS.

Mighty Kitchens.

The kitchen of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York is an acre in extent.

Dinners for more than 3,500 persons can therefore be cooked at one time.

At the kitchen of the Bon Marché in Paris, which has hitherto been regarded as the biggest thing of its kind, a roasting-pan will hold no less than 300 cutlets, which represent several sheep, while potatoes are baked at the rate of two quarters, or 225lb., in each pan.

Nearly 8,000 eggs are broken on omelette days by the sixty cooks and the hundred assistants who officiate in this gigantic *cuisine*. No fewer than twelve hams and sixty fowls can be boiled simultaneously in one pot.

At the Mansion House, London, and in the kitchen of Christ Church, Oxford, there is facility for cooking a baron of beef of 200lb.

No Orphan Asylums in Australia.

Orphan asylums are unknown in Australia. Every destitute orphan is sent to a private family, which takes care of it until it is fourteen years of age, remuneration being paid by the Government.

Tit-Bits.

More Italians live in New York than in Rome.

The only quadruped that cannot swim is the camel.

Every square mile of the sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

The Chinese have a flower which is white at night or in the shade, and red in the sunlight.

A French law compels the owners of houses and flats to give notice immediately these become empty.

The daily attendance at cinema theatres in America is 25,000,000 people, or one in every four of the population.

Penny-in-the-slot machines date back to 100 B.C., when contrivances placed in the temples supplied water in return for coins.

Ant Language.

According to several authorities, ants have the most perfect sound-producing organs.

These organs are said to be situated in the abdomen. The sounds are thought to be made by rubbing.

However, these voices are far too faint to be heard by us. Many attempts have been made to hear them with the aid of a microphone, but with no particularly successful results.

Experiments have proved that ants can hear perfectly. How they do it we do not know. There are scientists who affirm that ants have organs of hearing, while there are others who state that ants hear through a sense of touch excited by atmospheric vibrations!

Novel Automatic Camera.

A novel automatic camera shutter depends upon the falling of sand from an upper to a lower container. As the sand reaches a certain point in the upper container the shutter rotates, exposing the plate for an instant, and the time elapsing before this point is reached is regulated by a passage of adjustable size between the two containers.

A New Law in Appleton.

A new law in Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A., makes it a misdemeanour to play the piano or any other musical instrument after 11 p.m. The fines run from 5s. to £5.

Why Wilson Did Not See Viscount Grey.

The New York "World" devotes two of its leading columns to explaining to-day in the form of a Washington despatch the reasons why Viscount Grey, when in Washington, was not received by President Wilson. The "World" admits that the story it tells reads like a kinema romance.

Briefly, the story amounts to this: That Major Charles Kennedy Craufurd-Stuart, D.S.O., who accompanied Lord Grey as civil secretary, was alleged to have indulged at a social function in comments on the President's family. A request was addressed to Viscount Grey to have the major sent home. This request Viscount Grey refused, on the ground that Major Crauford-Stuart was not accredited as an attaché, but was merely a junior member of the Ambassador's official household, and as such not subject to dismissal by the Government to which the Embassy was accredited.

The "World" attributes Mr. Wilson's omission to receive the Ambassador, even during the stay here of the Prince of Wales, to this incident.—"Daily Mail."

Ex-Kaiser's Pictures To Go.

All busts and pictures of the ex-Kaiser and of living members of his family are to be removed from public rooms and Government buildings in Berlin by order of the Ministry of the Interior.

Such monarchical emblems as sceptres, crowns, and even flagstaffs are also to disappear. The presence of these souvenirs of the former rulers of Germany has given rise, it is explained, to regrettable incidents.

Ban on Japanese Shavings Brushes.

The "London Gazette" states that His Majesty orders under the Anthrax Prevention Act that on and after February 9, 1920, the importation of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan shall be prohibited.

M. Clemenceau's Film for U. S.

The film Press announces that M. Clemenceau has written a play for the kinema, which will be produced by a large American film organisation, the Film Fox Corporation. It is stated that M. Clemenceau himself has chosen the cast from among well known cosmopolitan kinema artists.

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tenant class of Bombay, the victims of the rapacity and greed of some of the profiteering and resourceful landlords, owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your very powerful advocacy of their cause as evidenced by the very thoughtful leader in your issue of the 11th instant under the heading "New Buildings for Old." Now appropriately had you headed the report of a case recently decided by the learned judge Mr. H. S. Dadachanji who has all along interpreted the provisions of the Rent Acts in a wise and liberal spirit, "the Bogey of Development." It is this bogey that the powerful landlord class has now set up with the object of scaring away tenants who refuse to submit to their extortionate demands. Foiled in their nefarious attempts to fork out excessive rents from their needy tenants, some of the unscrupulous landlords have now been resorting to a new device by circumventing the beneficent measures. They have learnt that no restriction has been placed on the recovery of rents of new buildings with the object of facilitating the erection of such buildings and increasing living accommodation in the city, they are therefore coercing their tenants to make inordinate increase in their rents, threatening otherwise to eject them on the plea that they want the premises for the erection of a new building in place of the old one in which they live, and which were hitherto quite substantial and sound. Thus the very object of the Rent Act is being defeated. Some of the Courts having recently allowed landlords to eject their tenants on this plea, the landlords have now found a convenient ground for accomplishing their object. It is strange that men who upto about two years ago, turned a deaf ear to the earnest entreaties of their tenants to make even reasonable and necessary repairs, now come forward with plans ready made on the benevolent plea of developing their property and are eager to pull it down outright in order to earn sufficient rent on their capital outlay and at the same time escape from the restrictive provisions of the Rent Act. But where are the poor evicted tenants to go? Under the conditions prevailing in Bombay on account of the war, and also owing to the operation of the Rent Act itself, as a general rule tenants do not vacate premises as they used to do before, so that tenants, who are ejected from houses the owners of which want to pull them down for erecting new buildings (the rents of which they are free to charge what they like), have either to go and live in overcrowded tenements, or pay whatever rent the new landlord, taking advantage of their necessity may demand. Thus, as already stated, the very Act which was intended to be a blessing, proves in their case a course, owing to the sinister devices and subter fuges of greedy landlords.

Section 9 of the principal Rent Act says that "No order for the recovery of possession of any premises will be made . . . provided the premises are reasonably and *bona fide* required by the landlord for the *erection* of buildings etc". Now the question is what is the meaning of the word "erection"? Whether pulling down a building, which is fully occupied by tenants, and is not declared unfit for human habitation (U. H. H.) and raising another building on the spot can be called "erection" under the Rent Act. In this connection it is necessary to consider the definition of "premises" as given in section 2 of the Rent Act. It begins with saying in clause.

(1) "In this act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context and in sub clause

(b) "the expression 'premises' means—

(i) "any building or part of a building let separately for any purpose whatever, including any land let therewith;

(ii) "any land let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade; it does not include a room in an hotel or boarding house."

Now it should be borne in mind that the meaning of "premises" is to be interpreted in such a way as not to be "repugnant to the subject or context." The first part of the meaning refers to any "building" itself so that it would be repugnant to the subject or even to the context to apply the expression "erection of buildings" to any *building* itself so that we have naturally to fall back upon part of the meaning of the expression "premises" so that the phrase "erection of buildings" may be properly interpreted as having been made applicable to the words "any *land* let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade," that is to *vacant* land. And such an interpretation alone would be consonant with the object of the Rent Act, and particularly of section 9 thereof above quoted. It would be highly desirable in the interest of the growing population of a city, where there is house famine owing to the war conditions leading to an inordinate increase in rents, to have buildings erected on *vacant* lands and not to pull down buildings, turn the tenants adrift, throw them into the street, and then re-erect buildings on the plot that was never vacant before, but has been so rendered for the purpose of re-erection. If properly argued in the manner suggested above with extreme diffidence, the courts may perhaps uphold the above condition and put down, with a strong hand, the activities of those profiteering landlords who want to recover such excessive rents as they want by demolishing buildings and raising new ones thus cleverly bringing themselves out of the purview of the Rent Act, which affords much needed protection to the tenant class in these hard times, and which Act was intended to prevent erection of tenants.

If therefore the tenants can be easily ejected in case their landlords take it into their heads to pull down their buildings for earning higher rents, in these times of house famine, and if the Rent Act fails in its object of protecting the existing tenant, the victim of the greed of such landlords then the sooner the law is amended the better. As you have properly remarked the corresponding English statute does not help such landlords and even the draft Bombay Rent Bill did not contain such a provision, but it was added in the secret conclave of the Select Committee, the members of which seem to have been samjaoed that the provision was necessary in the interest of the tenant class, who will get more buildings for their occupation if vacant plots are made available for the erection of buildings. But under the recent rulings the object of the Rent Act is big defeated, and no leave should be lost to amend the Act.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader of 19th instant, states that in response to an interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Government of Bombay laid on the Council table a statement, containing names of 33 European officers appointed, since the signing of the Armistice to various public offices in the Presidency; and you complain that these appointments were made without taking the trouble of inviting applications, but merely on recommendations, and that this practice is unfair, and detrimental to the real interests of the administration, and you suggest that an emphatic protest must b made against racial patronage.

Such being your views, I trust you will not fail to oblige by giving publicity to a similar, or perhaps worse, state of things prevailing in the Municipal service of the city of Broach. There are about a hundred houses of the Brahma Kshatree caste in the city—and this small caste has four representatives on the present Municipal Board, of whom, one is the President, two are chairmen, and the fourth an ordinary councillor. In the course of this current term, whenever there was a vacancy, the choice fell on a Brahma Kshatree, who was more or less related to some one of these four councillors. Applications were seldom called for, and merit was seldom a ground for selection. People began to grumble whether the Municipality was meant only for making provisions for this caste.

I thougnt that something should be done to arrest this type of evil. But there is no Legislative Council in the mofussil, where an interpellation can be put. But in its place, we have District Durbars instituted under orders from Government for discussing purely local matters. I therefore, sent two important questions to the Collector for the District Durbar held on the 26th ultimo; and one of them related to the preference given to Brahma Kshatrees. But the Collector disallowed my questions—and referred me to the Broach Municipality for their replies, and desired me to note for the future "that the Collector cannot undertake to answer in Durbar the questions relating to matters within the discretion of the Municipality and Local Boards."

It is a question whether any president of a Municipality or of a Local Board will be so good as to give a private person replies to questions likely to expose his shortcomings, lapses, abuses etc.—Then what is the remedy?

It is obviously unnecessary to state that the effect of questions in the open Durbar on future administrations will be great, both in the interest of the public as well as of the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

SORABSHAH HORMASJI.

Broach, March 20.

DISGRACEFUL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was a passenger travelling from Poona to Nasik by the 14 up-passenger train which arrived at Kalyan station at about 8-15 p.m. to-day. As I had to change the train at this station, I got down with my kit and was just walking up and down on the platform in search of a coolie to carry my kit to the waiting-room. Boggie No. 4541 was a III class reserved compartment for ladies only. In this compartment there were young and beautiful, but respectable Indian ladies. When I was passing this carrage I noticed 3 British soldiers standing on the off-sde foot board of the same carriage, peeping inside through the carriage windows and making indecent overtures. The condition of the helpless women was then really worth noticing. It appeared to me as if they apprehended the danger of molestation or even something worse. I hastened to a room where some police officers were holding their office and told them that helpless women were being molested. They (only 2 of them) ran up to the carriage with me. Meanwhile a policeman also arrived there. I found that the two persons fetched were police officers from the way the policeman addressed them. The three soldiers seeing us arrive ran away. We were on the platform and they were on the off-side. The policeman immediately went to the off-side but the soldiers had joined their party. This train stops here 15 minutes and had it not been for our opportune arrival the ladies would have met with an unfortunate event. After the departure of the train I found that a party of British soldiers arrived at Kalyan this afternoon, and was camping a few paces from the platform. The "R I." of the soldiers' party was then called by an officer, probably a police officer and was warned against a recurrence.—Yours, etc.,

"A PASSENGER."

Kalyan, March 18.

On Sunday morning the main building of the Lucknow Christian College caught fire and considerable damage was done to the premises. The loss is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

M. Poulet has arrived in Singapore and is awaiting the arrival of material from Rangoon, when he will fly back to Rangoon and continue the flight to Australia as per original plan. Benoist accompanies him.

(Continued from column 4.)

obtain information as to the nature, extent and development of companies or firms. The Board can also authorise local authorities to purchase and sell any article but only on a commercial basis and not by way of subsidy at the expense of the ratepayers. Where the proceedings of the Board are proceeded on a complaint, they are required to be held in public and it can publish its findings and decisions.

(12) There being the Food Controller appointed in England, the powers of the Board in relation to articles of food or drink have to be exercised jointly or in agreement with that officer.

(13) The expenses of the Board to an amount not exceeding £75,000 are to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament and the expenses of local Committees are to be defrayed by local authorities. The expenses include payment to the members of the committees and tribunals in respect of not only their travelling expenses but also of their loss of time, the fines being credited to the local authority or the Exchequer as the case may be.

In my next letter I shall place before your readers an alternative method, a much simpler one, of grappling with the profiteering monster.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

WANTED AT ONCE—A PROFITEERING ACT FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that profiteering on a most gigantic scale is running rampant in every direction in this country to the serious detriment of the people, it is extremely necessary that some severe measures should be immediately taken to curb it. We have fortunately before us the example of England to guide us. The British Parliament did so far back as August last pass the Profiteering Act which has been found in practice to have done an amount of good to the people. It inflicts 3 months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on all those who commit a breach of the Act. The Act aims at bringing under control the prices of all articles not only of food stuffs but also of every kind which are being daily enhanced by the charging of prices yielding most unreasonable profit to the persons engaged in the production handling or distribution thereof. No time should be lost in having an Act passed by the Indian Legislature on the lines of the English statutary measure. Just as the Rent Acts of 1918 drawn on lines similar to those of the Acts of Parliament of 1915, have barring a few cases done an amount of good to the unwary public, the Profiteering Act is sure to do so if properly administered.

The wonder is such an Act was not brought into force long ago. Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to some of the salient features of the English statute (9 and 10 Geo. 5 Chap. 66) passed on 19th August 1919. By that statute the Board of Trade has the power, in respect of any article to which the Act applies, "to investigate prices, costs and profits at all stages and for that purpose to require any person to appear before them and to furnish such information and produce such documents as they may require. On any such investigation the Board may by order fix the maximum prices." Any person who fails to comply with or infringes such order of the Board of Trade is held liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or even to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a month or both imprisonment and fine. In case the Board makes an order requiring the repayment of any amount received in excess by the seller that amount is held recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(2) Any person who at or for the purpose of any such investigation or any such complaint knowingly or even recklessly furnishes any information or makes any representation which is false in any material particular, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for 3 months or to both.

(3) The Board has the further power to receive and investigate such complaints that a profit is being or has been since the passing of the Act made or sought on the sale of the article, (whether wholesale or retail) which is in view of all the circumstances unreasonable and on any such complaint it may by order after giving the parties opportunity of being heard either dismiss the complaint or (i) declare the price which would yield a reasonable profit and (ii) require the seller to repay to the complainant any amount paid by the complainant in excess of such price.

(4) The Board has the further power to undertake the investigation not only on complaint made by him but also on its own initiative, and if after such investigation it appears to it that the circumstances so require, the Board is empowered to take proceedings against the seller before a court of summary jurisdiction.

(5) The English Act further provides that in such summary legal proceedings against the seller it is found that the price charged or sought about which the complaint was made or the price discovered at the investigation to have been charged or sought was such as to yield a profit which is, in view of all the circumstances, unreasonable, the seller is held liable on such summary conviction to a punishment not exceeding £200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both such imprisonment and fine. It is however provided for the protection of the seller that a rate of profit which does not exceed the fare average rate earned by persons in the same way of business, as the seller upon the sale of similar articles under pre-war conditions shall not be deemed unreasonable. This is the most important and the operative part of the whole enactment.

(6) The Profiteering Act of England applies to any article or class of articles which is declared by the order of the Board to be one or one of a kind in common use by the public or being material machinery or accessories, used in the production thereof. The only exception is made in the case of articels which are from time to time declared to be controlled articles, since there is a separate Act applicable to the latter.

(7) Not only have sales been brought within the perview of the Profiteering Act in England, but also any "offer for sale."

(8) It may however, be stated that the English Act does not apply to the sale of any article for export from the United Kingdom,—and very rightly, but the exemption made by it to the sales of any article by public auction or competitive tender, should I thing, be removed in the case of India.

(9) The Board has the power to establish local or other committees to whom it may delegate its powers except the power to fix prices.

(10) The Board has also the power to provide regulations for a right of appeal by the seller from any order or decision of such local committees (but other than a decision to take proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction) to appeal to tribunals appointed by the Board for that purpose. There is an important right to the aggrieved party. It controls the vagaries of officers and serves as a wholesome check on the arbitrary exertion of powers. It is a pity, under the Real Acts there is no appeal against the decision of Judges of the Small Causes Court.

(11) The Board of Trade has power to

(Continued in Column 5.)

Opinions of the Day

Tit for Tat.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—As the reader may remember, Sir George Lowndes, the Law Member, lost his temper over the united opposition of the non-official members of the Supreme Council to the Indemnity Bill and, as reason and justice were against him he availed himself freely of personal abuse and jokes to get the better of his opponents. This is how he sought to ridicule Raja Rampal Singh:

"Raja Rampal Singh, sitting in the fastness of his castle in Oudh might say Oh no! There was nothing. Nothing had happened. Judging from his speech he would say that it was written by a friend."

Raja Ram Pal was not present in Council when this insolent remark was made and he had thus no opportunity to give a prompt reply though he sent one repudiating the insinuations of the Law Member when the matter was brought to his notice. He, however, got a splendid opportunity the other day to give a tit for tat and he gave it. In rising to speak against the Hindu Marriage Bill he began thus:

"Mr. Vice President, I desire to oppose both the motions with regard to the Bill going to the Select Committee stage but, before doing so, I should like to make an observation of a personal character."

Then he recounted the difficulties of a non-official Indian Member and when no body had an idea as to what he was driving at he suddenly observed:

"It is for these reasons that I have to lean upon manuscript speeches but which to insinuate that they are written by some one else is simply extremely unbecoming, to use a very mild term."

Now every one saw the game through and enjoyed the fun, for Sir George could not stop the Raja and had to put up with the above observation.

A Warning to Moderates.

"The Searchlight":—The announcement that the hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea could not sign the non-official memorial on behalf of Bugga and Ratan chand places at once before the public the new mentality of the Moderates. They have rapidly come round to see things from the official standpoint. We are told that the great Mr. Bannerjee could not sign the memorial because, forsooth, there was something objectionable in it! Well, unless the Moderates will check this tendency they will have developed into first class civilians who will give lessons to the unsympathetic specimens we have in each province. There are Liberals whom we can respect, but if it comes to making such question as asking mercy for the Punjab prisoners a party question, we cry mercy. The country will drive out of public life such Indians as those who would perpetuate the civilian touch even after the reforms are in working order. It is a very dangerous plane that the Moderates are inclining down and unless they take care they will cease to be a useful influence. As for there being anything objectionable in the memorial, to which the conscientious Mr. Bannerjee could not subscribe, we leave our readers to judge for themselves.

Sir Michael's Memorial.

"The Liberal":—There is a very strong feeling in the Punjab against the proposal to perpetuate the sad memories of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in the Punjab by erecting a memorial to him. It would be far better if all traces of the late Lieutenant-Governor's connection with the Punjab were forgotten, for any collection of the events of April last which a memorial erected is sure to keep afresh cannot fail to arouse deep resentment among the people. To call a peace-loving and law-abiding people as 'rebels' is offensive enough but to persist in doing so is nothing short of a deliberate and unpardonable attempt to blacken His Majesty's loyal subjects who have given unassailable proof of their deep-rooted loyalty and steadfast devotion to the Crown during the last war, and who can be fully relied upon in case of any emergency of a similar nature that may arise at any time in the future. We appeal to the memorial committee to abandon the proposal in view of the changed conditions of the Province and utilise the funds already collected for distributing aid to those unfortunate widows and orphans who have been rendered desolate as a result of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and for which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was mainly if not entirely responsible.

THE
Trend of Fashions.
Summer Suitings.
3 Buttons Styles.
We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in
A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS
at
Prices Second to none.
CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT
Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.
Vulley & Sons,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

P. O. BOX 88 BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. per quire
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Solio Postcards.
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "
S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

MACHINE MADE
BRILLIANT INK TABLETS
OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.
HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Rs. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black ounce 12 per gross, Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.
H. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tamil Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No. 9.

IF YOU NEED
High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.
Furniture for Sale &
At Moderate Rates.
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla Street
Tele. {graph—CAMPKITS / hone—2148.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.
Mugfid, and also from all known Chemists Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jumo and Druggists.
Can be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILMORE and Co., Cumballa Hill, THOMSON
Price Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

Then by means of the renowned Bhargava's

HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

CLIMATE of INDIA

'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:

The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

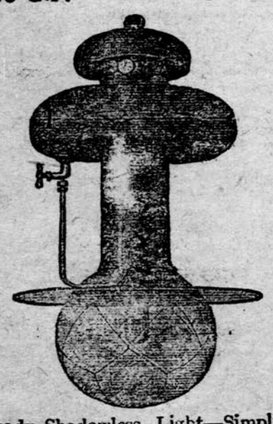
from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled to to a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.
have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
LONDON, EASTERN AN AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.
BOMBAY

MANILA ROPES

JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
50, Churchgate Street, Fort,
— CLUBWALLA & Co.—

"ALADDIN,"
The Wonderful Lamp.
500 C.P. 1000 C.P



Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption
The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp
FOR
Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements
Sole Agents in India,
S. Bannister & Co. Ld.
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE
50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY
Telephone 2800.
Telegrams "ALADDIN BOMBAY"

THE MOMENT TO DECIDE.

THE BLOOM OR—BLIGHT?

Mrs. Sarala Chandhrani writes in "Young India":—

The anguish at the proposed dismemberment of Turkey pierced ten crores of hearts in India. Twenty crores more felt it sympathetically and shared the pain. The Moslem world beyond India, was equally agitated. Yet whatever might be their idea of modes of redress, the Indians felt that relief lay only in self-evolution, by waking up an intensity of feeling and devotion to the cause, to be succeeded by a readiness to sacrifice.

The first part of the programme was carried out by an ocular demonstration before the world on the 17th October last by hartal and fast. The second part has been expressed so far in formal resolutions of non-co-operation with Government if Government did not come to their aid. The earliest form of non-cooperation has been in the shape of non-participation in the Peace-Celebrations. But that was the least that could be done in the way of self-development by the resistance of official awe. Resolutions like the following, passed at the very first All-India Khilafat Conference on November 23rd demand much higher flights.—

"In the event of the Khilafat being put in jeopardy through the unjust treatment and dismemberment of Turkey in the Peace Settlement. Indian Mahomedans will be compelled to withdraw all co-operation from Government as a matter of religious duty."

Does not the text of the Calcutta resolution read like a full paraphrase of the above only?

"This Conference requests all the Muslim members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils, title-holders and honorary magistrates to follow the example set by the Hon. Mr. Fazul Haq and the Hon. Mr. Abdul Qasim, who have this day submitted their resignations from the Provincial Legislative Councils that if the demands of Islamic laws as regards Jaziratul-Arab and the holy places of Islam are not realised in the peace settlement with Turkey they should resign their respective offices and should express their determination in that respect to the Viceroy."

Yet some of those who took part in the early agitation and had tacitly endorsed the resolution are trembling in their shoes now that the resolution is evolving into a resolve and hastening towards materialisation from thought or words into action through sheer desparation.

But what else should have been expected? Is the nation to remain a nation of small babies always and simply howl and cry and shake their fists but stand aghast no sooner some bolder spirits amongst themselves propose to handle the bogie and remove their cause of distress with their own hands?

We have seen that in the very inception of the Khilafat movement there was action. Any one who has at all followed it must have seen it. Only there were two parallel streams running all along. The purely Mahomedan prescription suggested a mixture of non-co-operation with bloodshed as the following concluding words of the Moslem Memorial to the Premier will show;—

"We earnestly hope that the Peace Conference will give its decisions in respect of the Ottoman Empire on the Khilafat in accordance with the principles of justice, treaties and and pledges given to the Muslims of India and other countries, otherwise we fear that in place of settling questions for the peace of the world it wil inaugurate an era which will create bitter animosity resulting in the effusion of blood between Muslims and Christians all over the world and for all time."

In contradistinction to this spirit, the Joint Khilafat Conferences have always been a compound of *aqua pura* of non-violence with the spirited withdrawal of co-operation at any sacrifice.

In view of this there is nothing disquieting in the Calcutta resolutions.

Through the Khilafat the Hindu-Moslem separation has been mowed down and a smooth surface of essential unity of hearts created, without which the Indian field would for ever remain unfit for cultivation or of yielding the fullest harvest, that it is capable of. Hindu sympathy and sharing in the Khilafat distress achieves that for India. The harvest to reap now is that of the exercise of manhood which can only be done by deeds and not by talk alone. After all the promises of the past several months, when the time for reaping comes, to funk and fear is to condemn one's self and deny one's manhood for ever. Only two courses are open, either to choose the bloom of non-violence or the blight of blood-shed. The choice has to be made now. For

"Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
For the good or evil side.

CONSUMPTION

GLANDS.

"My glands are almost gone. . . I was in hospital for 4 months, etc."

3RD STAGE.

Both lungs badly diseased. Severe paemoptysis.

Writes 22nd March

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The divisional Laboratory however, on a third examination of sputum found slight traces of tubercle bacilli."

So wonderful is my medicine that it takes three efforts to find even a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN 2½ MONTHS.

Writes 15th March.

"My daughter is ever so much better." Walks after 5 days.

I intend to spend one month in Bombay.

ORIENT HOTEL.

30th Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
1s April, Thursday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
3rd April, Saturday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Other days by appointment only.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

PISTON RING CASTINGS.

Inside Diameters ..	35 m/m,	45 m/m,	48 m/m,	53 m/m,	59 m/m,	67 m/m,	70 m/m,	73 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	95 m/m,	102 m/m,	108 m/m,	127 m/m
Outside Diameters ..	45 m/m,	57 m/m,	67 m/m,	76 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	92 m/m,	99 m/m,	102 m/m,	105 m/m,	111 m/m,	121 m/m,	130 m/m,	137 m/m
Price of each, Rs ..	2/4,	2/8,	3,	4/4,	4/12,	5/4,	5/6,	6,	6/4	6/12,	7/4,	7/8,	7/12,	8,	8/12

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" Bombay. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. (Telephone No. 2475.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AT NAGPUR.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN PAY.

At a meeting of over 500 Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians held at Nagupr on the 18th instant, resolutions were passed asking the agent before he leaves for England to make clear the meaning of item 295 of weekly notice No. 11, and announce in weekly notice No. 12 what "limit of increase has been sanctioned by the Board, stating that the staff are tired of fruitless promises and demand substantial increases in pay and finally saying that in case any announcement is not made in weekly notice No. 12, the staff will not be responsible for any action that may be decided on by them.

ATTACK ON MILITARY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March, 23.

An extraordinary affair is reported to have occured here yesterday, when two officers of the Fort: Captain Farlie and Lieutenant Knowles of R. A. O. D. were attacked by four Indian armed with lathis. The two officers were cycling slowly along the Fort Road, in the evening. Four Indians were approaching them, each carrying a heavy brass-headed lathi, and as the officers cycled past conversing and hardly noticing the Indians, one of the four men, suddenly swept his lathi round hitting Captain Farlie across the mouth and bringing him and the bicycle to the ground. Lieutenant Knowles immediately rushed to hold his companion but found himself attacked in turn by the other three men. There was a short sharp struggle, the Lietenant endeavouring to seize one of the lathis in order to defend himself. It was at this moment, another officer from the Fort, a major, appeared on the scene and in response to the Lieutenant's calls rushed from the Tonga in which he was being driven and joined in the fray. The Indians immediately fled leaving the Captain Farlie lying in the road with severe bruises, while his bicycle was smashed beyond repair. The other two officers were not injured. Reasons for the attack are unknown and the police are endeavouring to discover the assailants.

GRIEVANCES OF SUBJECTS OF MANSA.

THE CHIEF'S REPLY.

In reply to the petition dated 14th February 1920 of the Mahajan of Mansa State regarding the grievances from which the subjects of the State are suffering, the Chief, Raoji Sari Takhatsinghji, says in an order dated 28th February 1920 as follows:—

In the petition presented by the petitioners there is no prayer whatever nor is there any explanation given with grounds in connection with the substantial replies given by us to the prayers in the previous petitions submitted by them. Only there is an expression of opinion against the advice given by us to them. Furthermore, even in the resolutions annexed by them to the said petition, the Mahajan have not suggested, with or even without giving any grounds, how we should act with regard to (such) public matters or what matters we should make changes in.

Although these are the facts, resolutions passed by the Mahajan have been published in newspapers. Hence, we are constrained to believe that this also must be the doing of some "Khatpatia" persons and political agitators. The person realising the true state of things can have no cause to be displeased any the least with us. However, merely to indulge in high-sounding words, leaving aside all true facts, is improper.

Up to now we have received petitions from the Mahajan in connection with three matters —1. With regard to 'dan' (duties); 2. With regard to there being no water in the lake; 3. With regard to there being no proper place for people to go to jungle. To all these three petitions, we have given satisfactory replies in writing and we have personally also told that the leading persons of the town should hold a consultation with us and should let us know what is desirable to be done. For the last so many years trade has been increasing. If merchants can so manage as to further increase it, we express our desire so to do by way of favour, with regard to 'dan' (duties) as would satisfy them. However, instead of a few wise persons coming to us personally and letting us know what the public requirements of our subjects are, we find people adopting this course of conduct. That is the result of acts of some Khatpati and political agitators, and that does not in any way reflect to the credit of the petitioners. We therefore again advise them to be on their guard against such men.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held on the 1st April when several important measures including the Mysore Income Tax Bill will be considered. The Council is a newly-constituted one, all members being returned by direct election.

Owing to great rush on British postal orders, stocks of such orders held in this country have been almost exhausted. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs regrets that the Indian Post Offices will consequently be unable to meet the public demand for British Postal Orders for some time.

FOR CYCLES & MOTOR CYCLES
Dad's Electric Lamps
No oil, no matches, no gas, no smoke, no smell, no getting out of order.
THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL CYCLE LAMPS.
Just turn a switch and get a flood of brilliant light in front of you.

Complete with 2 dry cells giving about 100 hours' light and 3 Volt Special Bulb .. .. Rs. 30
Refills .. .. „ 6 each
Spare Bulbs .. .. „ 2 each.
Packing and postage Rs. 2. extra. Special terms to the trade.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK", BOMBAY.
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

ACHES.
IN THE BONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try
Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
14 Sir Vemon St., Market, BOMBAY

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY

Treacher & Co.,
Chemist and Druggist,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—CUMBALLA HILL.
Specialities
Treachers Special Liqueur Brandy
Rs. 6-0-0 Bottle.
Sandeman's Special Port
Rs. 5-0-0 Bottle.
Peter Walker Beer (English)
Bottles 0 13 0 each
Pints 0 9 0 „
Supari Tooth Paste 0 14 0 Bot.
Telephone: 2182. *Telegraphic address*: "TREACHER."

SPRATT'S
SPRATT'S Dog, Poultry and Cage Bird Remedies are known the world over for quick action and effectiveness.
Obtainable throughout India from Chemists and General Stores. List obtainable from resident Agent—
E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 994, BOMBAY.
REMEDIES

The Very Old Whisky.
Club Blend
in Square Bottles,
WITH THE
OLD LAMP TRADE MARK.
Buy a Sample Bottle
and compare it with any other
at a higher price.

Victoria Motor Works and Garage.
Repairers Painters Body-builders
Prompt work at cheap rates
GIRGAUM TRAM, TERMINUS
Telephone No. 4401

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.
We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories
Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.
Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,
Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE
Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore."

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

BLEACHING POWDER
DON'T WASTE MONEY. Consult us and we will tell you all about—
ELECTROLYTIC BLEACH.
Cheaper in cost, Stronger in quality, as Uniform in Strength. Working in about Thirty Mills, Railways and Hospitals.
Write to—JAVERI & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VICTORY
CIGARETTES
of Finest Selected Virginia Leaf.
A distinct Victory over price and quality.

VICTORY CIGARETTES VICTORY CIGARETTES
A big smoking value at an exceptionally low Cost.
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.
Special terms to the Trade, Clubs and Messes
Caution.—Beware of imitations Cigarettes of Indian manufacture, and sold under similar name.
Sole Proprietors:
Th. Vafiadis & Co.,
38, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
No 15

INDIAN PRISON RE-FORM.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN'S COURTS.

MR. KULKARNI'S EVIDENCE.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni's written evidence before the Indian Jails Committee:—

The privilege of having more visits and writing more letters or some money may be credited to his account he may also obtain a remission of his sentence if recommended by the authorities. It is suggested that more facilities in the matter of religion should be given, a chapel temple (where some pictures may be kept) or some such place for worship will be a beneficial thing; literature of a religious nature should also be provided. Some whose tendencies are religious are sure to be benefitted to some extent at least by this. Indirect moral or religious teaching will also be useful. Direct teaching will however be quite useless. A physician who is always looked upon as a trustworthy and good man, if he be a genial man may also be of great use if he chooses to use his influence and give his advice whenever he can. Before punishing jail offences, the opinion of a Committee of some of the prisoners may be obtained to advantage.

Education of Convicts.

There should be more extended use of elementary education. For this a teacher paid or voluntary may be engaged. Literate prisoners are very helpful for this purpose and well behaved prisoners may be given this work. There should be compulsory attendance for the illiterate prisoners at least for one hour every day. Handicrafts should also be taught so that those who learn them may be in a position to profit by them when they come out and these should be such that the prisoners when released should be able to maintain themselves by these handicrafts or trades when released. Such trade schools are expected to lessen the number of those who come to prison again and again simply because they have nothing to do. They will also be useful in inculating industrious and regular habits in the prisoners and by fixing their minds on such useful things keep away pernicious thoughts.

In addition to a course of elementary teaching of the three R's there should be a library containing all sorts of books, suitable for all tastes and grades of intelligence. A prisonor may be appointed librarian under the superintendence of an Officer.

The knowledge of most prisoners is very limited their former associates are mostly low and hence their tastes are low and even licentious. If these people could read or be instructed as to the various other things in the world they may alter their views by learning about things which they never knew. In addition to a library occasional lectures on subjects like travels, physiology, law, political economy, current events, rights and obligations of men will be interesting and useful. These may be given by voluntary teachers or lectures secured by the Superintendent. There should also be drill, gymnastics and game competitions. Occasionally singing concerts also may be allowed.

Competitive examinations may be held in what the prisoners have learnt and debates amongst them arranged to their benefit.

Voluntary help from benevolent Societies may be taken for these purposes and the co-operation of prisoners themselves obtained as far as possible.

All this will have a good effect on the harmful brooding filthy conversations planning of schemes and similar undesirable things.

Separate Courts for Children.

It is desirable to have separate Courts for Children presided over by experienced judges. It is harmful to force erring children to go through all the experience of a trial that a criminal has to undergo; the police, the atmosphere of Courts the judicial show and such other things make a very harmful effect on their minds. The very child, who may receive a reprimand from his parents for some misconduct at home and be wiser by it, has to be drawn through all the judicial functions in case the misconduct is at another's place; the judicial functions by making a strange impression on the child's delicate mind, is sure to be harmful to him in various ways. The proceedings in the Children's Courts therefore should be made to appear as simple as possible, so that the child may think that he was being tried at home or school.

Very young children (under 7 years) should not be held responsible at all. Their parents should be warned for their misconduct and held responsible for their children's good conduct. This will to a great extent lessen the neglect of children. For neglected children there should be Societies to whose care they may be handed over; in the case of children, whose parents are living but who neglect their children wilfully or carelessly, the parents may be suitably punished and the children removed to the guardianship of institutions for the purpose.

Between the ages of 7 and 13, their parents may be warned, they may be given under probation and failing that they should be committed to Industrial or Reformatory Schools.

It need not be added that children up to thirteen years of age should not have anything to do with prisons nor should they be brought in contact with the penal and other disagreeable features of Court and convict life.

Borstal Institutions.

There should be separate Borstal Institutions for young persons between the ages of 13 and 16 and between 17 and 20. After 20 these should be classed as men. There should be separate Institutions for girls; as Segregation of sex is a necessity at these ages perhaps even earlier. There should be women to manage girls in these Institutions.

Just as in the case of elder criminals, here also classification is necessary in order that children should not be spoilt by combination; and a system of extending special privileges will be found very useful here.

These children should be taught to read and write, they should be given drill and instruction in some industry to enable them to maintain themselves when released. Individual attention paid to this young class of offenders will be more successful in their case than that of adult criminals.

Worst cases or cases of repetition should be sent to prison at the discretion of the judges.

Children who do not give any hope of reform, owing to their Criminal tendencies may be given indeterminate punishment.

The minimum period of detention should be at least one year with a maximum of three.

Shepherd after-care committee.

There is such an Institution in Bombay called the Shepherd After Care Committee. It is situated near Poybowri at Parel. It has a fund of about Rs. 60,000. It takes charge of those helpless children who come out of the Reformatory here and keep them in their Home. They make a nominal charge of Rs. 5 per month per head if the young person finds an employment. If he does not find any employment he is maintained by the Society until he gets one. The Committee also helps the boys to find suitable employment. Such Societies should not be of any particular denomination, and should not be carrying on any proselyting work. Government should substantially finance such Aftercare Associations.

There is a Released Prisoner's Aid Society in Bombay, and it has been trying its best for those of the released prisoner who may be helpless. Their activities are not as wide and as successful as they aught to be for want of sufficient funds. Such Societies also should be materially assisted by Government in their financial and other matters.

In addition to the visits of the usual Advisory or Inspection Boards persons having an interest in prison management and reform may be allowed to visit prisons occasionally. Superintendents may occasionally seek the advice and suggestions of any person whom he thinks fit for the purpose. If voluntary lady visitors are allowed to visit women prisoners it will certainly have a good effect.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

PROPOSED SCHEME AND APPEAL.

The Secretaries of the All-India Ayurvedic College and Hospital Committee write from Allahabad:—

The All-India Ayurvedic Conference needs no introduction. It has already held eleven sessions in close succession at Nasik, Panavel (Bombay), Allahabad, Cawnpore, Mathura, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Lahore, Delhi and Indore, during the last twelve years. Its work and mission of the unification of the Ayurvedic practitioners all over India and of the setting up before them of a high standard of education and practice have progressed favourably and are highly appreciated both by the profession and the public. The highest living talents in the Ayurvedic world from all parts of India have taken an active part and keen interest in its work. The Standing Committee of the Conference, elected on representative lines annually, have also been working from year's end to year's end with a view to give effect to the resolutions passed in the sittings of the Conference.

To do full justice to the work already begun by the Conference, it is absolutely necessary that an All-India Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital should be started at the earliest date possible. It is therefore proposed *now* to found the College in a central place with accommodation for about two hundred students and elaborate equipments (museums, laboratories, etc.), for their thorough and scientific training in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, etc., according to the Ayurvedic system. Adjoining the College there is to be a garden of Ayurvedic medicinal plants with a pharmacy fitted up with proper appliances and a Research Laboratory. The Hospital will at present consist of hundred beds and an out-door dispensary with medical and surgical sides.

An abstract of the scheme showing the approximate estimate of the cost is given below:—

	Preliminary. Rs.	Monthly. Rs.
Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya (College) ...	50,000	3,000
The various Museums and Laboratories ...	50,000	500
Library ...	5,000	100
Pharmacy with all modern appliances ...	20,000	500
Ayurvedic Hospital (In-door) for 100 patients	10,000	1,500
Out-door Dispensary ...	5,000	500
Garden of Medicinal Plants with Land ...	25,000	250
Buildings annd Land	4,00,000	150
Total ...	5,65,000	6,500

To meet the recurring expenses Rs. 6,500 per month as shown above, a capital of Rs. 19,50,000 or sufficient annual grants to that extent will be required for the stability of the work. Adding to this the preliminary expenses of Rs. 5,65,000, the total amount required would work out at Rs. 25,15,000, or in round numbers, say, rupees twenty-five lakhs.

To start work at once, we require at least 6½ lakhs yielding interest at 5 per cent. which will cover the preliminary and recurring expenses for a moderately equipped college and hospital.

But, as it would be very difficult to carry out the work of such an important institution, according to our requirements and efficiently, it is imperatively necessary that accommodation for the institution should be found in our own buildings. Therefore an additional sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 300,000) is required for the purchase of land and buildings.

His Highness the late Maharaja of Rewa had taken a keen and active interest in the furtherance of the scheme and had contributed a large sum towards its funds. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar has also donated a large sum while promises of help and support have also been received from other Princes and Nobility of India.

FRANCHISE FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S SYMPATHY.

The Concert Chamber was well filled last evening (Feb. 10), when Mrs. Jinarajadasa spoke on the women's movement in England and India, writes "The Dominion" (Australia). The Mayoress, Mrs. J. P. Luke, was in the chair. Before the lecture and after it Mrs. Martin sang and Miss Tewsley accompanied her. Mrs. Luke introduced Mrs. Jinarajadasa.

Mrs. Jinarajadasa, in opening, said that New Zealand was always a country of great interest to women from elsewhere, because here women have had equal suffrage for so many years. She expected to find women in Parliament and on all municipal councils, borough councils, education boards, etc.; but in this respect England had beaten New Zealand. For there, though the franchise was to women a new thing, they already had a member in Parliament, whilst for years women had been on municipal councils, etc. Many people, said the lecturer, had the vaguest ideas about the Indian people, and she hoped to bring them a little nearer and to make her hearers realise that they were, as British subjects, members of one great sisterhood, of one great Empire with women here. In India the ancient civilisation had been going on for thousands of years. The lecturer dwelt upon the greatest of bygone days—upon the trade with Rome, Babylon, Greece, when India governed herself, and ranked as one of the greatest nations. In India the average man was not interested in trade or commerce but in religion, in metaphysics and philosophy; but they realised that they must take their part in the great political agitation for reform that is going on. These changes affected women as much as men, and all felt that from the very start of the new era women must have equal rights with men. Referring to the struggle for the franchise in England, Mrs. Jinarajadasa showed that when in 1832 the Reform Bill granted the franchise to people on a property qualification, women who possessed property naturally thought that they too would be included. But not so. In 1863 when suffrage was extended, women again hoped to be included. Finding they were not, they brought a case to the Law Courts, when the curious finding resulted that when it was a question of privilege a woman was not a person, but when a question of paying taxes, she was!

In 1883 a further extension gave the franchise to agricultural labourers. In this Bill a clause was introduced giving women a limited right, but as Gladstone threatened to drop the Bill unless the clause were withdrawn, it was withdrawn. In 1905 a new movement was started—the Women's Social and Political Union, commonly called the Militant Union. The lecturer gave a graphic account of the years of struggle along lines constitutional and unconstitutional.

INDIAN WOMEN.

Passing to India, Mrs. Jinarajadasa said that the same men who took so much convincing with regard to woman suffrage in England were still in the Cabinet, and that Indian women had to convince them as to their fitness to vote. In India the joint family system prevailed. From great-grandparents downwards all lived in the same home, all property belonged to the whole family, there was no sub-division. In old days the whole work of the household was done by the women, weaving the cloth, making garments, food, medicine, and the work of education was all done in the home. Women then took part in all councils and public life generally; the king himself would take no great step without consulting the women of his household, particularly his mother. The first great modern change was brought about by the Mohammedans. The next was the coming of the British, which brought about many improvements, opened up the country to trade, provided means of travel, and introduced Western literature. All these changes, however, were external; family life remained very much the same, including Purdah in the northern and central provinces. The women of India were intensely religious, and introduced religious ceremony into every meeting and organisation. There were now good modern schools springing up all over India, including a university for women. The Indian women were very keen upon getting education. Indian men favoured woman suffrage, and in 1918 at the Delhi Conference of 10,000 a unanimous affirmative vote was passed. After Lord Southborough's visit to India, women as well as men went to England to give evidence regarding the franchise, and probably owing largely to this, although the House of Commons did not grant woman suffrage, power to do so was placed in the hands of the Legislature of each of the provinces, which meant that the suffrage might be granted without further reference to England.

Mrs. Donaldson moved and Miss England second the following resolution:—"That this meeting of Wellington citizens desires Mrs. Jinarajadasa to convey our fraternal greetings to the women of India, and to express the hope that the Indian Legislative Councils will grant the franchise on the same terms as to men, giving the same political status as in all parts of the British Empire."

This the Mayoress put to the meeting and declared carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairwoman was proposed by Mrs. Smythe, seconded by Miss Christie, and the meeting concluded with the National Anthem.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose a copy of a resolution passed at a large representative meeting of the citizens of Wellington, the Capital of New Zealand, on the 11th February. I shall be glad if you will publish the resolution and this letter, in your paper.

Since I have been travelling through New Zealand and Australia, I have found everywhere very great interest is taken by the people of these countries in the development of Indian women. There is, invariably, a good deal of ignorance as to the conditions in India, and a general idea that the women in India are a suppressed and uneducated class. I have, in each large town that we have visited, held meetings, and a very great deal of interest has been shown, and the people have been astonished to find out how large a part the women play in the national life in India, and the interest that they have taken and the work that they have done in connection with their enfranchisement. The people in Australia and New Zealand feel that, if India is to be acknowledged as an equal by all the other parts of the Empire, the women of India must necessarily occupy the same position and status as the women in the other parts of the Empire, and, therefore, they feel that it is a matter of the first importance that a measure of women's suffrage should be passed by the Indian Legislative Councils at the first possible opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

DOROTHY JINARAJADASA.

53, Garden Road,
Wellington, New Zealand,
16th February, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

"That this meeting of Wellington citizens desires Mrs. Jinarajadasa to convey its fraternal greetings to the women of India, and expresses the hope that the Indian Legislative Councils will grant them the franchise on the same terms as the men, thus giving them the same political status as the women in all parts of the British Empire."

NEW WAGGON LOADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday I happened to go to Thana by the train which leaves Dadar at 4.38 p.m. While I was waiting for the train another train, made up of 20 or 25 waggons intended for "Eight Horses," or "Ten Ponies," or 29 other animals known as "Pilgrims," steamed into the station, and passed away over the through line. What did it contain, you think! Neither horses, nor ponies, nor the other animals mentioned above, but a number of brave Indian soldiers, who not long ago, had been fighting for the Empire. As several other passengers gave went to their feelings, and remarked "Are white-skinned soldiers ever carried this way?", I shall be obliged if you or any of your readers will publish through the medium of your paper if they have come across such a sight, so that none of us may be under the impression that it is only the black Indians that are packed like sardines in goods waggons, but that it is a usual thing to carry soldiers in this way. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. P.

Bombay, 18th March, 1920.

BEST FOUNTAIN PENS.

SMALL profits, quick returns. Blackbird, the standard low-priced Fountain Pen Rs. 3-12. Watermans Ideal Rs. 7-8, Swan Rs. 6. Safety or self-filling Watermans, Rs. 10, Amulet cooling glass, the patent glare protector, smoke glass Rs. 7-8, Amber glass Rs. 12, Silver cross writing pad Rs. 1-4, 100 covers Re. 1. Other stationeries wholesale and retail.

Apply to:—

THE INDIAN TRADING CO.,
Prag Mahal, Dhoby Talao, BOMBAY.
9618

Strong Eyes

And how to get them

"WEAK" eyes are nearly always optically defective. Exercise, in the sense of demanding from them a full measure of work, can only aggravate the difficulty; because the existing defect already overburdens them with work. This strain CAN be eliminated by means of suitable glasses——but such can only be adapted after careful sight testing.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

WONDERFUL HEALING!

A Marvel of Modern Science.

Like the precious balms used by the ancient Gladiators, Zam-Buk depends on costly herbal extracts for its magical power. It is a rare and wonderful balm, quite unlike mere ointments and fatty salves.

When Zam-Buk is applied to a *Cut or Wound* the pain is stopped, germ infection prevented, and the broken tissues promptly knitted together. Zam-Buk ends the burning irritation of *Eczema* and draws corruption and inflammation out of *Ulcers and Poisoned and Festering Sores.*

Zam-Buk quickly cleanses and cures the *Ringworm-ridden Scalp* of a child, and rescues the bodies and limbs of adults from *Sores and Pains* that have defied all other treatments. Zam-Buk does this with more certainty of lasting benefit, more quickly, and at less cost than anything else.

Zam-Buk

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.

and is unequalled for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, stings, face sores, eczema, ringworm, ulcers, poisoned wounds, piles, etc. Price R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. Of all chemists and Abarmacists or direct, post free, from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street Calcutta.

The-God-Sent "AMRITDHARA" OR "Vital Drops" **VERSUS** Ordariny QUACK Medicines

"Amritdhara"
is the wonderfull
Curer Healer and Soother of the day
OF ALL DISEASES AND PAINS.

"AMRITDHARA" is not an ordinary drug. It is the result o years of study and experience.

Invented by the well-known Physician Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan, Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Lahore.

"AMRITDHARA" is the Infallible remedy; it cures nearly all diseases, internal or external.

"AMRITDHARA" is the elixir of the Life. It gives hope for the hopeless sufferers.

"AMRITDHARA" is the best household medicine. It can be carried in your pocket and Saves you time, trouble, danger, anxiety and money.

"AMRITDHARA" is the panacea for the world because, it has cured millions of persons.

Over 24 thousand unsolicited testimonials.

"AMRITDHARA" is the one-in-all remedy. It cures itself, all chronic diseases.

In One Word

Diseases Disappear, Pains Varnish Hope Revives, Life Comes Again.

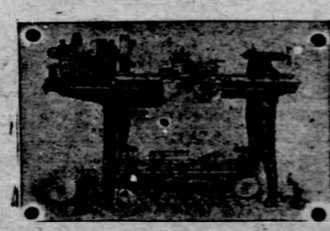
Rs. 2-8 only per phial. Sample annas 8. Our descriptive book "AMRIT" is free to you.

Write early, to the Manager:

Amritdhara Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Grape—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
British Hotel Lane,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone 382

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

SIR J. SIMON'S ARGUMENTS.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Council Chamber Whitehall.
Monday, 16th February, 1920.

Present:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, the Rt. Hon. Lord Moulten, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Edge, the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, the Rt. Hon. Sir Laurence Jenkins.

Between

Bugga and others ..... Appellants.
and
The King-Emperor ..... Respondent.

On Appeal from the Martial Law Commissioner at Lahore.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., Sir Reginald Acland, K.C., Mr. B. Dube and Mr. R. M. Palat (instructed by Messrs. Barrow Rogers and Nevill) appeared for the Appellants.

The Attorney-General (the Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P.) Sir Erle Richards K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown (instructed by the Solicitor, India Office) appeared for the respondent.

Sir John Simon: My Lords, this appeal is brought on behalf of 21 subjects of His Majesty the King who are natives of India. I appear for the appellants with my learned friends Sir Reginald Acland, Mr. Dube, and Mr. R. M. Palat and for the respondent there appear my learned friends the Attorney-General, Sir Erle Richards and Mr. Kenworthy Brown.

The matter raised by the appeal is undoubtedly a very grave one, because of these 21 appellants 20 had passed upon them the sentence of death, and the remaining one, Gholam Hassan, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. As your Lordships know the Indian Penal Code provides for the penalty of death or transportation for life and for the forfeiture of property in the case of any one who is convicted of waging war against the Crown or attempting to wage such war, and it was on that charge that 20 out of these 21 British Indian subjects were convicted and sentenced. In the case of the remaining appellant, the charge was in substance that of receiving of stolen property. The Section in the Indian Penal Code which deals with the matter is Section 412. The grave matter which is raised by this appeal in reference to these convictions and sentences is whether or not the Tribunal which dealt with the matter had a legal constitution and jurisdiction so to do. In the ordinary course of things of course natives of India and others within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of India would be dealt with in the case of so grave an offence as that of waging war against the King by a superior Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, the Sessions Court, and the sentence of death after it had been pronounced, assuming that they were convicted by the Sessions Court, would be subject to confirmation by the High Court, and the place of trial would be the place where the offence was committed. There is in the Indian Criminal Code elaborate machinery for securing the interests of the accused by requiring certain preliminary steps to be taken, and the charge would not be cognizable at all unless it was upon a complaint made by order of or under authority from the Governor-General. When I say that is the ordinary machinery, I have still left out what is a very important feature, namely that by the system of criminal justice ordinarily obtaining in India there is under Section 419 of the Procedure Code an appeal in such cases from the Court which convicts the accused to the High Court, which amounts to a rehearing not merely on law but on fact too, such is the care which is taken in ordinary times to protect the interests of the accused and to make certain that nothing but the most even-handed justice should be done. In the present case the Tribunal which has dealt with these 21 persons is Tribunal consisting of three gentlemen, Lt.-Col. Irvine, Mr. Kennaway and Mr. Lall. I do not doubt that they are gentlemen who are qualified to exercise the most impartial judgment, and indeed although I speak of the President as Lt.-Col. Irvine I understand that as is common in the Punjab, he is really a gentleman holding military rank, but who has been for a long time in the service of the Civil Government, and no doubt has had a training in the administration of justice. The 21 accused are of course all civilians and they are all natives of India, born in India and natives of India in every sense. The large question is whether the special Commission which tried them, the constitution of which will really have to be looked into closely was really validly created by powers appropriated to be exercised in its creation, or whether as a matter of fact these men having been tried in the circumstances and sentenced *coram non-judice*.

BENGAL REGULATIONS OF 1804.

I think, my Lord, it would be convenient if I directed your attention in order of date to the three or four matters which lead up to the constitution of this Commission. It really begins with well-known regulation the Bengal Regulation of 1804. That is to be found in the Record page 79. It is the Bengal Regulation No. 10 of 1804. It is a Regulation which by a subsequent Statute of 1872 was extended to the Punjab. It is very material to examine closely its provisions, and I will if I may read it through, because it is a little important and more than one point arises when one considers its terms. It is on page 79 "Bengal Regulation 10 of 1804." It is entitled "A Regulation for declaring the Powers of the Governor-General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts Martial." Then: "Whereas during wars in which the British Government have born arms in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the subjects of the said Government. And whereas it may be expedient that,, during the existence of any war in which the British Government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, the Governor-General in Council should declare and establish Martial Law within any part of the territories aforesaid, for the safety of the British possessions and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken"—the past participle "taken" is an important word and one has to see how much it governs "in arms in open hostility, to the said Government, or in the actual commission of any overtact of rebellion, against the authority of the same, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified." I will not comment on it now because I am coming to the enacting words. The enacting words follow as they ought to do the scheme of the preamble. "The following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor-General in Council, to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, from the date of its promulgation. The Governor General in Council is hereby empowered to suspend or to direct any public authority or officer to order the suspension of, wholly or partially, the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature, within any zila, district, city or other place, within any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William and to establish Martial Law therein, for any period of time while the British Government in India shall be engaged in war with any native or other power, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the territories aforesaid. And also to direct the immediate trial, by Court Martial, of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government"—the next words will have their importance—"either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overtact of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said territories."

THE WORD "TAKEN."

Viscount Cave: I suppose the word "taken" governs the whole of it?

Sir John Simon: I venture to think so.

Viscount Cave: But the words "in arms" do not.

Sir John Simon: I think if one were to write it out rather more at length it would be "who shall be taken in arms in open hostility or who shall be taken in the act of opposing or who shall be taken in the actual commission of any overt act or who shall be taken in the act of openly aiding and abetting.

Viscount Cave: It looks to me so.

Sir John Simon: There is a very interesting passage in Hough's Practice of Courts Martial. It is a book called "The Practice of Courts Martial and other Military Courts." In the Appendix to that book at page 345 there is reproduced the opinion of a gentleman who was then the Advocate-General, Mr. Spankey, in which he writes a very acute and well-reasoned analysis of this Regulation 10 of 1804 and sets out that in his view advising the Government that is the true view of it.

Mr. Ameer Ali: Mr. Spankey was Advocate General in Bengal, was he not?

Sir John Simon: Yes, he was Advocate-General in Bengal addressing the Government Judicial Department in September 817. There is a long and most interesting account in which the Advocate-General is dealing with some incidents which had arisen. I am not using it otherwise than as a way of putting the argument. He points out that the word "taken" in the Bengal Regulation of 1804 is to be construed in the way my Lord Cave has suggested, then Section 3: "Any person born or residing under protection of the British Government within the territories aforesaid"—that matter will have its importance because the limitations here will have a bearing on what ultimately I have to submit—"and consequently owing allegiance to the said Government, who, in violation of the obligation such allegiance shall be guilty of any of the crimes specified in the preceding Section who shall be convicted thereof by the sentence of a Court Martial, during the suspension of the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature and the establishment of the Martial Law, shall be liable to the immediate punishment of death, and shall suffer the same accordingly, by being hung by the neck till he is dead. All persons who shall, in such cases, be adjudged by a Court Martial to be guilty of any of the crimes specified in this Regulation, shall also forfeit to the British Government all property and effects, real and personal, which they shall have possessed within its territories at the time when the crimes of which they may be convicted shall have been committed. (4) The Governor-General in Council shall not be precluded by its Regulation from causing persons charged with any of the offences described in the present Regulation to be brought to trial, at any time" that presumably would mean latter because if he suspended the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts it could not be at the time—"before the ordinary Courts of Judicature. . . instead of causing such persons to be tried by Courts Martial in any cases wherein the latter mode of trial should not appear to be indispensably necessary." I shall have to return to this a little later in the argument which it is my duty to present. I may point out that there are two or three matters which appear to arise on the face of that regulation. In the first place the whole Regulation hinges upon the provisions that in certain events the Governor-General in Council is empowered to suspend the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature. That you find in paragraph 2. There is high authority. I thing Lord Halsbury's authority in the well-known judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee in 1902 as to the circumstances in which a Court Martial can me said to have its jurisdiction conferred upon it, and as one would expect the things begins with the suspension of the function of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature. Then those being suspended in view of the disturbed condition of affairs goes on to provide that the Governor-General may also direct the immediate trial by Courts Martial of certain persons there named. What is intended is to direct the immediate trial with the consequential punishment of death which leaves nothing more to be said. In the third place I submit it is plain that the charge and the only charge that can there be dealt with is the charge of being taken in arms or taken in the act or taken in the actual commission or taken in the act of openly aiding. In other words it is a summary method in times of great emergency when the ordinary Courts of Law have been suspended from their operation of dealing with persons who have taken in *flagrante delicto*. Lastly your Lordships will notice—this will come up again at a latter stage—that the power conferred by this Ordinance is a power to deal with persons within those limits if they are persons "born or residing under the protection of the British Government within the territories aforesaid." The persons generally are not within it all. That was the provision of 1804. Then, it is not actually printed in the record, but it is convenient to state it because it comes in order of date, in 1872 there is this provision by which the Bengal Regulation of 1804 was extended to the Punjab. That is the Punjab Laws Act 1872: "An act for declaring which of certain rules; laws and regulations have the force of law in the Puniab and for other purposes."

Viscount Cave: It is referred to as Act 4 of 1872.

PROPER CASES FOR CRIMINAL LAW.

Sir John Simon: That is right, and one of the enactments that is extended to the Punjab —they 10 of 1804. "A regulation for declaring the Powers of the Governor-General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts Martial". That was extended to the Punjab. We are dealing with the riot at Amritsar in the Punjab which occured on the 10th April last year. I merely interpose the language of the Act of 1872 so as to make it plain that the regulation would apply to that area. Having there fore the machinery authorised as applicable to the Punjab, the next thing which your Lordships want to know, and I think in the briefest form, is the event which happened and more particularly the events which have a bearing in bringing about the present appeal. There are very few dates, but two or three dates are important. On the 10th April last year there was a very serious outbreak at Amritsar in the Punjab. A riot took place in the course of which there was a great deal of confusion and violence, and an attempt was made by a mob of people to invade the civil station. There was firing by the troops and by the police and there were attacks on a number of people and private and public buildings including three banks. There is no question that it was a very serious riot. A number of buildings were burnt down and two officials of the banks were killed. The actual riot broke out on the morning of the 10th and the riot itself died down and the violence ended on the evening of that day. If the men for whom I am appearing were men who in the course of that riot had been taken in arms, in open hostility to the British Government or taken in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same or taken in the actual commission of an overt act of rebellion against the State or taken in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government, then always supposing the other conditions were satisfied they at any rate as regards what they had done or what they were said to have done might be supposed to come within the Regulation of 1804, but it is not so, and it is not for a moment suggested it was so. They were none of them so taken and the case which was subsequently made against them which may be right or wrong —I know nothing about that was in inferential case in the sense that it depended upon the evidence of persons who rightly or wrongly said that in the confusion they were there. The first of them to be taken in any sense was so taken on the 12th April that is Bugga, the first Appellant. At the time he was peaceably occupied at his home. The next one to be taken was taken on the 16th April, and the rest of them, the other 19 were arrested on different dates. They were very proper cases I dare say for investigation by the machinery of the Criminal law in India, but the question is could they be dealt with in the way in which they were dealt with?

Viscount Cave: I see the dates are given at page 12 of the Record.

Sir John Simon: I am obliged to your Lordship. The point is they were not taken in the sense of the Regulation of 1804.

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1919.

Now comes the next point, and it is a very curious one. If your Lordships will turn to page 81 of the Record after the riot there was made and promulgated an Ordinance which is known as Ordinance No. 1 of 1919, which as your Lordships will see among other things has or claims to have a retorspective effect. A very serious question as it seems to my learned friends and myself arises here when there is an attempt to make a retrospective provision of this kind. For the moment I will not actually read the terms of it. I will only ask your Lordships to observe that the Ordinance begins at the top of page 81. There is a recital there and some enacting provisions which must be looked at carefully. If your Lordships will turn to the bottom of page 82 you will see that the date of the promulgation of this Ordinance is 14th April. that is to say, four days after the riot. There is, as Sir Reginald Acland points out to me, one matter which putting it strictly in order I ought to mention before asking your attention to the actual terms of this Ordinance. It is convenient to quote it from the supplementary Appendix which the Crown have furnished. It is the first document in that Supplementary Appendix. Your Lordships will notice it is dated the 13th April. This exercises on behalf of the Governor-General in Council all powers which are to be found in Section 2 of the Ordinance 1804, I have pointed out that that is really the hinge upon which any further action will have to turn. It is dated the 13th April 1919, and was published in the Punjab Government Gazette some days later. "Whereas, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the Province of the Punjab. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to suspend the functions of the ordinary criminal courts within those districts in so far as the trial of persons of the classes referred to in the said Regulation, taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the Act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within the said districts, is concerned, and to establish Martial Law within the said districts" subject to the point possibly that the Governor-General in Council is there not suspending the functions of the ordinary criminal courts completely but is only partially doing so, a thing which the section provide fo appear to me, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Bengal Ordinance of 1804. "The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct the immediate trial by Courts Martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government"—he is careful to limit it as he is bound to do—"either in consequence of their having been born or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection, who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same" and so forth. I cannot make out myself that Ordinance No. 2 is different from Ordinance No. 1 except that it refers to another place. That having been done on 13th April this curious thing happened. If they had remained at that point there would have been a trial of such persons as could quite properly be said therefore to be taken in arms and so forth by Courts Martial. Be it so. But the next day, 14th April, this Ordinance is promulgated and I will read it. It is on page 81 of the Record, "Whereas the Governor-General is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the Province of the Punjab. And whereas the Governor-General in Council has, in exercise of the powers, conferred by Section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, suspended in respect of offences described in the said Regulation with which any person of the classes therein referred to may be charged, the functions of the ordinary Courts or Judicature within the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the aforesaid Province and has established Martial Law in the said districts; and has directed the immediate trial by Courts Martial of all such persons charge with such offences. And whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to provide that such trials shall be held in the manner and by the tribunals hereinafter provided. Now, therefore, the Governor-General in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915 is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—Ordinance No. 1 of 1919. 1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law Ordinance 1919. (2) It shall come into operation at midnight between the 15th and 16th April, 1919" so far as regards the time chosen for it to come into operation that would appear to be quite right. There is nothing retrospective about that. It is to come into operation at a future date. "Every trial held under the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, thereinafter called the said Regulation) shall, instead of being held by a Court Martial, be held by a commission consisting of three persons appointed in this behalf by the local Government. (2) The Local Government may appoint as many commissions for this purpose as it may deem expedient. (3) At least two members of every such commission shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or persons qualified under Section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915, for appointment as Judges of a High Court, The Local Government shall nominate one of the members of the commission to be President thereof. 3. A commission shall be convened by the Local Government or by such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf. 4. A commission shall have all the powers of a General Court Martial under the Indian Army Act. 1911, and shall, subject to the provisions of his Ordinance, in all matters follow so far as may be the procedure regulating trials by such Courts Martial prescribed by or under the said Act. Provided that where, in the opinion of the convening authority, a summary trial is necessary in the interests of public safety, such authority, may direct that the commission shall follow the procedure prescribed for a summary general Court Martial by or under the said Act, and the commission shall, so far as may be and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, follow such procedure accordingly. Provided further that Sections 78, 80 and 82 of the said Act, shall not apply to any trial under this ordinance." Section 78 of the Indian Army Act 1911 contains a provision that the Judge Advocate or the Judge Advocate General must attend General Courts Martial and may attend at District Courts Martial. All that is removed. The security that you should have somebody there from the Department of the Judge Advocate General is removed by this provision. Your Lordships will find it convenient to be told that in the Indian Army system there are four kinds of Courts Martial. There is a General Court Martial, a Summary Court Martial, a District Court Martial, and a Summary General Court Martial.

Viscount Cave: It is very much like our own procedure.

"NOT SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION."

Sir John Simon: Yes. The provision here apparently is that primarily you will have a General Court Martial but if the convening authority thinks a Summary Court Martial necessary you may have a Summary Court Martial. The exclusion of Section 78 has the effect of removing from attendance at the Court an officer belonging to the Department of the Judge Advocate General. Then Section 80 is the section which gives to the accused the right of challenge. Section 82 is the provision that the members of the Court Martial shall be sworn on oath or affirmation. Then going back to Ordinance No. 1 there is a remarkable provision I venture to think, "The finding and sentence of a commission shall not be subject to confirmation by any authority"; that is to say, having set up your commission which so far as the Ordinance of 1804 is concerned was to be a Court Martial, and therefore would be subject to the scrutiny and supervision of what is provided in the Indian Army Act, you here get a repeal of what as a matter of fact are Sections 94 and 98 of the Indian Army Act, the whole code of provisions by which the decision of original tribunal is subject to confirmation and revision. The confirmation and revision as your Lordships know is an essential part of our own Court Martial proceedings, and in the case of sentence of death, which is a very heavy punishment, is one which is taken with the gravest concern.

Viscount Cave: This means a confirmation by the Commander-in-Chief in the ordinary course.

"RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT."

Sir John Simon: Yes, or there may be in some cases a reference by the Commander-in-Chief to other authorities. Then 6: "Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect any trial held or begun to be held by Court Martial under the said Regulation prior to the commencement of this Ordinance." Then comes a thing which is boldly labelled "retrospective effect." A very serious constitutional question arises as to the power to provide retrospectively that persons accused of offences in the past should be dealt with by a tribunal which did not exist at the time when they committed them. "Save as provided by Section 6"—which does not matter here—"the provisions of the Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said Regulation who are charged with any of the offences therein described. committed on or after the 13th April, 1919." Your Lordships will see at once though there may be, and I venture to think there are, very serious constitutional objections to this particular Ordinance it is not an Ordinance that affects the Appellants in the present case, because whatever else may be said about it, the charges made against us are charges that we did this, that, and the other, received stolen property, or waged war, on 10th April, and that the other Ordinance which is enacted on 14th April is given a retrospective effect, and is carried back to 13th April and therefore these Appellants would not be persons covered by this Ordinance, and the offences charged against them would not be offences which could be dealt with under this Ordinance: and that of course was the difficulty, looking between the lines, obviously, which faced the authorities if they were minded to use this commission, which was based upon the General Regulations of 1804, to deal with any charges that might be made against these individuals; they were not persons to whom it applied, and the offences were not offences which would go to them. That is Ordinance No. 1. Then there follow Ordinance No. 2 and No. 3. I do not think they are of any great importance. Perhaps one ought to look at No. 3. That is at page 83: "Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 3 of the Bengal State Offences regulation, 1804 (a) pointed and convened under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919"—that is Ordinance No. 1—"may, when convicting any person of any of the crimes specified in the said Regulation, sentence such person to transporation for life or for any period not less than ten years, or to rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years and shall not exceed fourteen years; (b) no person so convicted shall be liable to forfeiture of property as provided in the said Regulation unless such court or commission so directs." It apparently was designed to prevent the automatic consequence of a conviction resulting in their sentence of death and forfeiture; but so far as regards the person to whom it applies, and the offences to which it applies there is no difficulty. That is how the matter stands. Now these men are arrested, one as early as the 12th, the next on the 16th, and others of them at or about that time. Then comes the Ordinance under which it is claimed that they had been validly dealt with, which we appear here to impugn. It is on the last page of the Record. Ordinance No. IV. The date of it is at the top 21st April. "An Ordinance further to extend the application of the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919." "Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to provide that commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919"—(those are what we call the 1804 commissions with the modifications we know of)—"shall have power to try persons and offences other than those specified in the said Ordinance: Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance. Section (2) "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, the Local Government may by general or special order, direct that any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919, and thereupon the provisions of the said Ordinance shall apply to such trials accordingly, and a commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law." That of course at once raises this question. I think I can state it frankly and impartially without prejudice to the argument which I am going to address to the Board. The question is: What is meant first of all by this which on the face of it is an extension of Ordinance No. 1 when it says that any commission appointed under Ordinance No. 1 shall try any person charged with any offence? I pause there for a moment further to point out that it is even more glaringly retrospective than the other one. What is the meaning of those words first of all? There are two views which one can conceive. One can hardly conceive that the word "any" is used in different senses in five words.

THE WORD "OFFENCE."

Mr. Ameer Ali: The word "offence" is used in what sense? Is there any definition of it in any of the Ordinances?

Sir John Simon: No, except that this Ordinance is moving back the date to 30th March, 1919, and thereby is bringing up charges and bringing in persons who would not be within Ordinance No. 1 and one view would be that the Ordinance is seeking to provide that this wholly anomalous tribunal shall try anybody within the area for any charge which any one may make—I recollect it was put by one of your Lordships when we got leave to appeal: Would it cover the case of a small boy stealing apples?—it is a little difficult to think that could be the true construction; and on that view therefore what we should contend is, this does nothing more than move back the date. It is a very intelligible thing to do and whether it is constitutional and regular or not, it will not affect me in that view. There was a riot on 10th April. They had originally by Ordinance No. I set up this anomalous tribunal with authority, given retrospectively it is true, to deal with certain offences perpetrated on or after 13th April. They then arrested persons who are exposed to the charge of having done something they should not have done, on or before 10th April. Therefore, in order to enlarge the powers which at present are not found to be sufficient, they pass an amended Ordinance, an Ordinance which on the face of it is amended, which is not creating a commission with a larger scope, but is merely saying that the commission already appointed is to exercise certain further jurisdiction, and upon its true construction is merely saying; although the persons brought before you are not persons who could be brought before you are Under Ordinance No. 1 and although that which they are said to have done is something which they are said to have done at a time which would not make it an offence as it was dealt with before, now, as the result of this amended Regulation, we make that date further back, and you may deal with them as well. That is one view.—"The Independent."

(To be continued.)

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark; purchasers are requested to examine the above on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size,

ALL BRITISH

HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, NagdeviStreet, BOMBAY
TELE. 4412. TELEG. "NAILS"

ORDINARY STYLE

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 43
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHUOSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 40,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 1,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

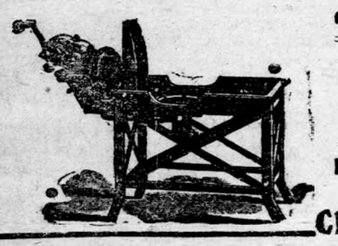
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Large Stock
of Tools, Pumps, Elec Lighting Sets
MACHINERY
Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.
50 Churchgate Street, Fort.
Clubwalla & Co., BOMBAY



P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

JOT IT DOWN
ON YOUR
Mind Tablet
THAT OUR

E'— T R U S S

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

— A C T I N A

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM HERNIA (RUPTURE) COME TO US .....

We specialise in preparing up-to-date and most comfortable Trusses, Abdominal Belts etc., on anatomical principles.

Don't get disappointed by purchasing ready-made trusses which will never fit accurately.

It costs you nothing to come and see us.

THE SCIENTIFIC TRUSS AND BELT CO.
(Bombay Surgical Co.)
Opposite West End Cinema, New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection
CURES IN 48 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY
SANTAL MIDY
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR,
22 24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS
MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Dofing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—
SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.
Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead

Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

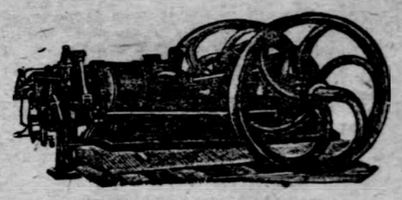
DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

FORD CAR OWNERS
Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from
R. T. MEHTA & Co,
Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



USED LABOUR IMPROVED TYPE
Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street Fombay.
P. G. MASKER & Co.,

SPECIFIC MEDICINES OF
DR. ANNA KUNTE, B.A.,M.D.

SPECIALITIES
CONVULSION CURE for Children.
HIMAJVARANKUSH PILLS, Anti-malarial.
ARSHAKUTHAR CHOORNA, Powders for Internal or Bleeding Piles.
OINTMENT FOR EXTERNAL PILES.
DROPS FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA.
ARTAVADOSH SHOOLPARIHARI PILLS, for Painful or Excessive Menstruation.

Telegram: "GUNAKARI, BOMBAY." Telephone No. 2115.
GANESH PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 4.

SHAHABAD STONE
Available in any Thickness from ¼ inch to 24 inches
Very useful and economical for,
Floorings, Arches, Copings, Window Sills etc.
Apply Direct to
SITARAM LAXMAN & SON
SHAHABAD STONE CONTRACTORS
to H. E. H. The NIZAMS, GOVT. and other estates i H. E. H.'s D MINIONS.

Depots:—
SHAHABAD-Deccan
Wadi Junction
Chittapur N. G. S. Ry.

Offices:—
Ganesh Khind Road, Poona
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: Add. SHABADLADI, Bombay.
Telephone No. 4231.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.